

ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1933

No. 2

Board of Directors of the U.F.A. for 1933



Back Row, Standing—I. V. Macklin (Peace River, North); Geo. Bevington (E. and W. Edmonton); Geo. Church (E. and W. Calgary); Wilfred Hoppins (Junior President); John Fowle (Medicine Hat); J. M. Wheatley (Bow River).

Middle Row, Standing—H. B. MacLeod (Macleod); A. E. Moyer (Vegreville); W. Skinner (Battle River); Mrs. Winnifred Ross (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); H. G. Young (Wetaskiwin); Hugh Critchlow (Peace River, South); Ronald Pye (Red Deer).

Front Row—J. E. Brown (Camrose); J. A. Johansen (Lethbridge); Mrs. R. Price (President, U.F.W.A.); Robert Gardiner, M.P., (President); Norman F. Priestley (Vice-President); Mrs. M. Malloy (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); W. Norman Smith (Editor, *The U.F.A.*); Donald MacLachlan (Athabasca).

Miss F. Bateman (Secretary), and J. K. Sutherland (Acadia), were unable to be present, owing to illness.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

I have been interested to note the comment by the editor of the *Farm and Ranch Review* on the article "Time to Step on the Gas" which appeared in the December number of *The U.F.A.* The editor chides, not merely the writer, but the Executive officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, more or less gently (if the expression "strange exhibition of irresponsibility and premature dictatorship" be gentle), and suggests that it may not be constitutional change the C.C.F. is seeking. "Perhaps," writes the editor, "they are planning bloody revolution and seizure of power, with the Rev. Mr. Woodsworth as the Canadian Stalin."

I don't object, personally, to such comment being made as the *Review* has seen fit to make on the article in *The U.F.A.* That is its privilege, though I don't think the comment affects in the slightest degree the ease for radical social change and for action on a large scale to bring it about, which it was the purpose of the article to make clear; nor do I think the *Review* comes to the point upon any of the issues which have been raised. That, however, in passing. What I do regret is that the editor of the *Review* should have descended to the very low level in controversy which he reached in the attack upon Mr. Woodsworth—pandering to ignorance and joining in the hue and cry against a distinguished Canadian, with the least reputable newspapers and the least scrupulous spokesmen of the financial government of Canada. That sentence (which, by the way, covers in its aspersion by implication the U.F.A. representatives in the Federal House of Commons, and the officers of our Association, as well as the general membership of the United Farmers of Alberta) is really beneath the level of decent controversy.

I can only deal briefly at the moment with the *Review's* criticism of the article in *The U.F.A.*, and (dare I suggest it?) ask the editor to read it again. So far as I have learned from a large correspondence, not a single reader of *The U.F.A.* gained the impression from the article which the *Review* tries to give. If modern industrial efficiency is such that abundance and leisure can be provided for all, that leisure and abundance should be shared by all—farmers equally with industrial producers. Surely that is made evident! If the *Review* can think of no means by which farmers could be given greater leisure, and share more fully in the advantages of an advanced civilization, I shall have to leave the matter there for the present; with the offer to explain more fully if the *Review* wishes. There is nothing in the original article to warrant the suggestion that these advantages would accrue to industrial producers only.

As to the facts assembled by Technocracy not all being new, of course they are not. Many similar facts were made known by *The New Age* and other periodicals devoted to social credit, and in writings of Douglas and Soddv, more than ten years ago. And Stuart Chase, G. D. H. Cole, and a multitude of other recent writers on finance, British and American, have provided an extensive literature on the implications of modern machine

production. What Technocracy did was to bring the evidence up to date and to dramatize it in so striking a fashion as to shock the distressed Western world into some understanding of its significance.

With reference to the proposed wheat conference, I can only reiterate the views formerly stated: that the conference would be worth holding, but that it would be criminal to bemuse the farmers with the idea that by holding it they can be assured of a solution of their problems. No one except the editor of the *Review* has been inclined to make any such attempt. Let the conference be held. Time alone will show what its value can be. I should be glad to see a satisfactory outcome. But I do think it unwise to attempt to create high expectations without a careful weighing of all the circumstances which must surround such a conference at this time when the whole world economy is reeling.

I believe that the soundest policy for today is to take every possible measure to give the farmer security on his farm and in his home; to pursue every avenue which seems to lead to possible alleviation of present distress; while at the same time preparing for the fundamental change which is imperative. I might point out that members of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa called attention long ago to the handicaps under which Canadian exporters suffer by reason of the depreciation in the currencies of the countries which are Canada's chief competitors. Surely the editor of the *Review* does not claim patent rights in ideas upon such matters!

Would it be unkind in closing to remind the *Review* that it has not always been fortunate in its panaceas? There was the matter of immigration from Central Europe some years ago. The editor of the *Review* finally had to abandon this impracticable dream of deliverance for the West by pumping in farm immigrants. And has the *Review* always been happy in its predictions in respect to wheat prices? I think a consideration of some of these matters should induce a becoming modesty.

J. S. WOODSWORTH (High River Times)

Mr. Woodsworth, M.P., for Winnipeg, is a much discussed man, and his address delivered in Calgary last week, attracted an immense audience. Radio listeners all over the Province tuned in to hear the message of the leader of the C.C.F. Maclean's magazine has this to say of the speaker: "Some people are convinced that Woodsworth got into this country from Russia, receives monthly cheques from Moscow and is concealing within the C.C.F. all sinister, inflammable and deadly instruments of our destruction."

"His family, however, was United Empire Loyalist and he took care to be born in Toronto, attend Oxford and marry a Toronto University graduate—a combination of antecedent and attainment almost irreproachable enough to qualify him as president of the Empire Club."

PAMPHLET MATERIAL

U.F.A. secretaries and members who require pamphlet materials are requested to send some small sum, 25 cents or more, at the time of inquiry, thus saving the cost of invoicing and unnecessary correspondence. It is expected that reprints from Hansard dealing with the debate on the Co-operative Commonwealth will soon be available.

The Calgary By-Election

Labor-C.C.F. Candidate Much More Than Doubles Former Labor Poll

In the face of an alliance of the Calgary Conservative electoral organization with a large section of the Liberal party; of the active opposition through their local representatives of the great financial interests of the East; of the combined opposition of both daily newspapers, and of a measure of confusion caused by the intervention in the campaign of an unofficial candidate who carried the designation "Independent Labor," Miss Amelia Turner, Labor-C.C.F. candidate in the Calgary Provincial by-election of January 19th, received a total of 10,504 first choice votes—more than twice as many votes as have ever been polled for Labor in Calgary in any Provincial election in the past—and came within 1,830 votes of winning the seat. On the final count the winning candidate, Norman Hindsley, received 14,128 votes and Miss Turner, 12,307.

In Strong Conservative City

The result, in the third most Conservative city in Canada, is, as Mr. Priestley stated, when the figures were announced at the U.F.A. Convention then in session, in reality a very great victory for the C.C.F. units in Calgary. It marks, not the end of C.C.F. effort, but the beginning of a most intensive campaign for the education of the electorate in Calgary and throughout the West. It has great value as an indication of the growing strength of the movement of which the U.F.A. is an important part.

There was, during the campaign, the most cordial co-operation between the various organizations—including the Federal and Local U.F.A. branches—which support C.C.F. policies, and this co-operation is being continued. Mr. Parkyn, who chose to run as an "Independent Labor" candidate polled only 2,003 first choice votes, in spite of the fact that he was known as a former member of the Legislature. The election provided an illustration, nevertheless, of the very grave injury which can be done to a popular movement such as the C.C.F. by unofficial candidatures which are always welcomed by the reactionary forces, and which cause perplexity to many voters.

A comparison of the vote cast in this by-election with the vote in the general election of 1930, is illuminating. In 1930, out of a total vote of 24,417, all official candidates Labor received only 3,541, or, inclusive of the vote for Mr. Parkyn, who ran in that year also as Independent Labor, 5,085. In the recent by-election, out of a total of 27,381 votes cast, Miss Turner received, as first choices, 10,504—a spectacular advance as compared with the vote of less than three years ago.

A Discreditable Press Campaign

It remains to be said that in no election campaign in recent memory have the daily newspapers displayed such complete lack of fairness, or so extensively suppressed important news which would have been to the advantage of the movement they opposed, or misrepresented the nature of the movement so persistently and completely, as they did during the later stages of this campaign. This was true

(Continued on page 30)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year.....\$1.00
Single Copies..... 5 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address.—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending May 1st, 1931.....42,920

Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st of each month by
THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

(Commercial Display).....30c per agate line
(\$4.20 per inch)

No discount for time or space

Classified.....5c per word prepaid

New copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to insure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, patent medicine, or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
A. M. TURNER

Eastern Representative: H. ROSE

Vol. 12

CALAGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1933

No. 2

Principal Contents

	PAGE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE U.F.A., 1933.....	1
NOTES BY THE WAY.....	2
CALGARY BY-ELECTION.....	2
EDITORIAL.....	3
DECLARATION OF ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES.....	4
THE REDUCED MEMBERSHIP FEE.....	5
THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE U.F.A.....	6
DOLLAR DUES SHOULD TRIPLE MEMBERSHIP.....	8
WHAT THE CONVENTION DID.....	8
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION.....	9
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL AND PROVINCIAL TAXES.....	9
ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION VITAL TO WORLD PEACE.....	10
EXECUTIVE STRESSES VALUE OF "THE U.F.A.".....	13
REPORT OF THE U.F.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.....	14
MESSAGE OF PREMIER BROWNLEE.....	15
U.F.A. BANKING AND CREDIT COMMITTEE REPORT.....	17
VITAL NEED FOR SOCIAL CHANGE ENVISIONED.....	18
UNITED FARM WOMEN IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.....	20
THE C.C.F. SPREADS INFLUENCE FROM COAST TO COAST.....	23
U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS.....	24
CORRESPONDENCE.....	25
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	28
"EDUCATION THROUGH RECREATION".....	28
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	29
"THE U.F.A." ESSAY CONTEST FOR JUNIORS.....	29

EDITORIAL

5

THE CONVENTION'S DECISION

The decision of the United Farmers of Alberta to affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, while retaining the integrity and autonomy of the Association, is the logical outcome of the history of the U.F.A. movement. It is possible that this decision has been made on the eve of great events.

* * *

We have received word from a responsible quarter in Eastern Canada that the economic situation of today is even more serious than the public of the Dominion have been allowed to realize. The financial government of Canada is hopeful of the establishment of a so-called "National" Government at Ottawa. The mutual incompatibility of leading personalities in the two old parties at present seems to stand in the way of the achievement of unity, but there can be little doubt that in high financial circles the desire for a united capitalist front is growing in strength, prompted by fear that the economic problems of the existing social order will increase, rather than diminish in magnitude, and also by fear of the growing strength

of the C.C.F. movement, as yet only in its initial stages of development.

* * *

A well-known Conservative Senator a few years ago, expressed the opinion, as reported in the press, that the real danger to the present economic order in Canada would come not from those who believed violent revolution to be inevitable, but from those who hoped to bring about great changes (and might succeed in doing so) by constitutional means. He advocated a policy of ruthless suppression of the constitutional radical movement, thus anticipating Mr. Bennett's threat of "the iron heel."

* * *

The Calgary by-election campaign provided a foretaste of what may be expected when the larger electoral contest comes in the Federal field. There was a calculated use of false statement, by radio and by telephone, by members of Mr. Bennett's organization in Calgary, while a campaign almost as lacking in scruple was carried on in the press. In the next Federal general election the command: "Thou shalt not bear false witness," is likely to be still more generally violated.

* * *

MISS BATEMAN'S ILLNESS

We regret very deeply indeed that serious illness has made it necessary for Miss Frances Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer of the U.F.A. for long years, to take leave of absence for a protracted period. She has left for New Westminster, where she will stay with her sister. Miss Bateman's very able and devoted service to the movement is commented on in President Gardiner's address and in the report of the Central Board.

* * *

MRS. WARR AND MRS. HEPBURN

After four years' service as President of the U.F.W.A. and six on the U.F.W.A. Board, Mrs. Warr retired at the recent Convention. She has given of her energy and ability freely, and has won a high place for herself in the movement during her years of office. Mrs. Hepburn also retired this year. She has been Vice-president for two years, and previously for seven was on the U.F.W.A. Board. As an Executive officer, and especially as Convener of Young People's Work, in which she took a very deep interest indeed, she has rendered very effective and able service. The active interest of the retiring officers in the progress of the movement will no doubt remain undiminished, and their work in its behalf continued.

Declaration of Ultimate Objectives of the United Farmers of Alberta

Annual Convention Confirms Definition of Co-operative Commonwealth Adopted in 1931 and Describes Steps to Its Attainment—Affiliates With the C.C.F.—Outlines Remedial or Temporary Measures.

Re-affirming its definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth adopted in 1931; deciding, with only two adverse votes, to affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; defining the major steps to be taken in order that the goal of the movement may be attained, and outlining a number of urgent measures of a temporary nature which are called for as means to alleviation of present distress in Agriculture, the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in session in Calgary in January, made clear its position upon fundamental issues of social reconstruction and its determination to pursue the objects of the Association by Parliamentary means.

The document printed below contains the declarations of the Convention, together with more detailed statements by the U.F.A. Central Board upon certain of the matters dealt with.

The last clause in this document provides for the reduction of U.F.A. membership dues to Central Office from \$2 to \$1.

The Declaration follows:

CLAUSE ONE

Resolved that we reaffirm our definition of a Co-operative Commonwealth and declare it to be our ultimate objective.

[Note by U.F.A. Central Board.—A Co-operative Commonwealth will be a state of society in which the basic principle governing production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits. It can be attained by evolutionary means, that is to say by progressive steps in social and economic reconstruction.]

CLAUSE TWO

Resolved that we advocate as steps toward a co-operative commonwealth:

(a) Nationalization of currency and credit by which is meant that the Treasury Board of Canada shall issue and control all instruments used in the monetary system without either metal or other commodity as base, but based on the national credit and redeemable in goods and services. In this way, finance would serve industry and not control it as at present. These instruments to be issued and circulated at a charge not to exceed the cost of physical production and issuance without interest or debt; in other words, a currency system designed to meet the requirements of a developing co-operative social system.

(b) That a social and economic council be set up for the purpose of developing a planned economy.

(c) That we favor public ownership or socialization of all natural resources, industrial and distributive equipment essential to the welfare of society.

Interpretation by Central Board

[The following extension of section (c) of Clause Two above, was drawn up by the U.F.A. Central Board when it met at the close of the Convention:

Therefore, as initial steps with this end in view, it will be necessary to—

- (i) Obtain political power.
- (ii) Nationalize or socialize the monetary system, which is the key factor in the means of distribution.
- (iii) Pass legislation guaranteeing security of tenure by instituting a perpetual use lease on homes and land, instead of titles.

We recognize the necessity of the right of title and possession of all natural resources being vested in the state. In the progressive steps toward this end, socialization of certain natural resources and utilities would be imperative such as—

- 1. Health, educational and recreational facilities.
- 2. Receiving facilities, including sites for elevators, stockyards, creameries, packing plants, warehouses, etc.
- 3. Transportation facilities, including sites for railroads, traffic roads, waterways, etc.
- 4. Power plants, factories, workshops, coal mines, oil fields, etc., including sites.
- 5. Telephone, telegraph, radio broadcasting and receiving facilities, etc., including sites.
- 6. Sites for offices, homes, and civil service requirements, etc.

All of these come as essential steps in solving the problem of distribution and will be necessary in the development of a Planned Economy.]

(d) A foreign policy designed to secure international co-operation in the fields of trade, industry and finance and to promote world peace.

(e) A revision of the constitution of Canada and a re-defining of the responsibilities of Federal and Provincial authorities, to the end that our constitution will be more in harmony with the economic requirements of the age and recognizing that the state exists for the individual and not the individual for the state.

CLAUSE THREE

Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta in successive annual conventions have developed well-defined policies of social reconstruction, and have declared that these policies can only be completely realized in the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and

Whereas, the Co-operative Commonwealth can be attained only through legislative action in the Parliament and Legislatures of Canada, and

Whereas, success in such legislative action will only be possible through the co-operation of the farmers with other social units throughout the Dominion, and

Whereas, at a conference held in Calgary on August 1st, 1932, a national organization known as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was provisionally set up as an effective means to such co-operation between social units;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention directs the Central Board of our Association to affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; it being understood that in affiliating with the Federation we retain at all times our identity and our autonomy as an economic group, in accordance with the Declaration of

Principles adopted by the Association in Annual Convention.

REMEDIAL OR TEMPORARY MEASURES

1. Resolved, that in the present crisis and during the transition period before us, we believe it is of paramount importance that citizens should enjoy the greatest sense of security in their homes and that every measure possible be taken to accomplish that end.

2. Whereas, the Provincial Government have announced their intention of passing legislation in conjunction with other Provinces embodying the following principles:

(a) No action against a resident farmer for the collection of any debt can be commenced unless the creditor obtains from the Debt Adjustment Director a certificate authorizing the taking of proceedings.

(b) The recognition by the creditors of the principle that the farmers' living expenses, harvesting charges and taxes, are a first charge against the proceeds of the crop.

Be it resolved, that we endorse this proposed legislation but insist that all necessary costs of annual production should also constitute a first charge.

3. Whereas, a large percentage of the farmers' debts were contracted during high prices of farm products, and

Whereas, on account of the unprecedented and unexpected fall in farm product prices these debts have more than doubled, and

Whereas, it is impossible for farmers to pay their debts under present conditions and also provide a decent living for their families;

Be it therefore resolved, that the Provincial Government refuse creditors the use of our courts for the collection of these debts unless creditors are prepared to accept settlement on a basis of prices of farm products in existence at the time the debt was contracted.

4. Measures designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth, including taxation measures, especially income and inheritance taxes.

5. Resolved, that a central marketing board be set up to handle all primary products.

6. Resolved, that this Convention request the Dominion Government to relieve the present disastrous condition of agriculture in Canada by at once inflating the currency to such an extent as to bring the Canadian dollar to a level approximately the same as the currency of our chief competitors in the export market, and so enable us to take advantage of the present trade agreements reached at Ottawa, and so obtain a market for at least a part of our products.

7. Whereas, Government and other collectors have used bluff and clever practices to secure from debtors collections, concessions, and pledges of further securities, which they are well aware they could not secure through recourse to law, in some cases leaving the debtor destitute while in others inducing wives to sign away their dower rights;

Be it resolved, that we severely condemn such conduct and ask our Government to use every endeavor to prevent such methods.

ORGANIZATION

Reduction of Membership Dues

Resolved, that the U.F.A. membership dues to Central Office be reduced to \$1.00.

A detailed commentary on the foregoing Declaration, with regard especially to the paragraphs adopted by the U.F.A. Central Board in explanation of Section (c), Clause Two, will be published at a later date with the authority of the Board.

The Reduced Membership Fee

An Appeal to All Alberta Farm People to Rally to Their Association in This Time of Crisis

Bold and determined action is required! The times demand it. The stress and strain to which our people are being subjected make it absolutely imperative.

The U.F.A. at its recent Twenty-fifth Annual Convention did take action—forceful and courageous action. It is not the first time. We must once more rally as a farm people, organize our forces and by our solidarity make possible those advances which we desire towards the ends we have in view.

Definite and unmistakable principles and policies have been laid down. The great need of the time, so far as our Organization and those principles and policies are concerned, is MEMBERSHIP. The more farm folk we can range up behind those policies, the more effective our organization can be.

The new membership fee of ONE DOLLAR is evidence of the determination of your Board and Executive officers and the Annual Convention itself to make this possible. We have cut the revenue from the individual member to Central Office in half. Surely even in these difficult days an earnest and intelligent people making a desperate struggle against conditions will at this low figure find the money to make effective the chief weapon in their hands—their own Farm Organization!

Delegates at the Annual Convention expressed the conviction that this adventure in faith on the part of

the Association would be rewarded by a very large increase in membership. We need it. We must have it. If our voice is to continue to be heard; if our deliberations and conclusions are to have weight with the powers that be; if we are to be equipped and ready for the time of crisis, we must have a large body of the citizens of the Province of Alberta behind us.

You are looking for a way out. You are seeking security for yourselves and your children. You are seeking to preserve and enhance your standard of living. You cannot do it alone. We can present an example of efficient, solid, progressive citizenship which will arouse admiration, accomplish our purposes, and be copied in all parts of Canada.

Let every local officer do his or her part! Get the name on the dotted line. Let the world know we are on the job!

ROBERT GARDINER,
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
J. K. SUTHERLAND,
H. B. MacLEOD,
GEORGE CHURCH,
MRS. ELENORE PRICE,
Executive Committee.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

U.F.A. Plan for Co-operation Between Social Units Finds Logical Expression in Decision to Affiliate with C.C.F.—A Vital Convention at Which the Farm People Show Determination to Press Forward to the Goal of Their Movement—Immediate Measures Sought to Give Farmer Security of Tenure in His Farm and Home

By THE EDITOR

Meeting in a period when the farming industry has been driven down to a lower economic level than has been previously known in modern history; when production for the most part yields losses, when markets are lacking and prices at the lowest levels recorded in many generations, delegates to the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Calgary from January 17 to 20th inclusive, displayed a degree of unity in thought and action, a breadth of vision and tolerance, an understanding of fundamental issues, and realization of the necessity for fundamental social reconstruction such as no former Convention has revealed.

They were called upon to deal with two major problems—the devising of means to enable the farm people to carry on and maintain their homes intact, and the development of forms of co-operation with other social units in order that the goal of our movement may be attained with the least possible delay. To the consideration of these two matters the greater part of the sessions was devoted, and the result was a series of clear-cut decisions which do not leave the attitude of the organized farmers upon any large issue in doubt.

* * *

By its decision to affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the Convention carried to its logical outcome a quarter of a century of unremitting struggle towards the attainment of an equitable social order—a struggle begun in local communities where mutual aid in small things led to larger activities, and where every setback paved the way to new advances. For that quarter of a century, and more, Alberta farm people have been laying the foundations, in study, in "learning to do by doing," in self-education in the functions of citizenship, in political action under their own direction and control, for the day when, with effective allies, of the same mind as themselves, they might aspire to stride forward towards the realization of their larger aims. During that period also, other groups in Canada have been pursuing somewhat different but on the whole parallel paths. The economic breakdown which occurred in 1929 aroused large numbers of citizens of various classes (apart from the Farmers and Labor groups whose social consciousness is no new growth) to the necessity for fundamental change. In the Federation has been found the means by which all these classes possessed of a common social philosophy can co-operate on a national scale, and hope, without undue delay, though they know the road is difficult, to win power to translate their ideas into reality.

* * *

The U.F.A. has at all times been

ready to co-operate with other groups of citizens. During the past year in particular, it made a definite offer of co-operation in a form which, leaving the autonomy of the Association unimpaired, and the U.F.A. unit free to carry on unhindered all of the work in various fields in which it is engaged, yet makes co-ordinated action with other social units practicable. The Federation is in fact a concrete expression of the spirit of the U.F.A. movement, a means whereby co-operation between groups may become not merely a name, but a workable plan.

That, in brief, is the significance of the vote, on the second day of the Convention, by which the delegates wrote a new chapter in the history of their movement. The definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth adopted last year was re-affirmed, and a further document adopted in which plans for its realization were set forth in some detail.

* * *

To the writer there was something very significant in the character of the personnel of the Convention at which these important decisions were made. There was in the delegation an unusually large number of farmers whose membership dates back to the pioneer days of organization, and even further back, to the days of the two earliest farmers' societies from which the U.F.A. sprang. Some of these delegates were well advanced in years, but a large number—though, as the record of the very successful luncheon in which members of 21 years' standing or more took part showed, they had long records in the movement—were in prime middle age. And among these delegates I found a general and remarkable enthusiasm and belief in the program of the C.C.F., which embodies U.F.A. principles. I interviewed many, and among those to whom I spoke found whole-hearted approval of the decision of the Convention to affiliate; and agreement that this general program provides, in its broad outlines, an expression of the fundamental aims of the farmers who blazed the trail towards co-operative action in the early days of the movement.

But further analysis revealed the youthfulness of a very considerable number of delegates to the Convention. For many this was their first; and they, equally with the veterans of the movement, welcomed the radical spirit of the gathering and its constructive quality. The Convention which reached such vital decisions was a significant cross-section of the movement as a whole.

* * *

The resolution to affiliate was moved by A. P. Shuttleworth of Balzac, the vote being taken at a joint session of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

* * *

Following the decision to affiliate with the Federation, the outstanding work of the sessions was concerned with the problem of winning security in the tenure of their farms and homes, for the primary producers and their families. This involved a consideration of the problem of farm indebtedness in all its bearings. The action taken is recorded in the document published on pages 4 and 5 of this number, and in a number of additional resolutions adopted by the Convention. The issue of security was raised by President Gardiner in his annual address; in the report of the U.F.A. Central Board; by Premier Brownlee in his message to the Convention; and by Mr. Lymburn in the admirable address which he delivered and in the prolonged discussion which followed. The scene has now shifted to the Alberta Legislature, where before this number reaches the hands of our readers, definite measures will probably have been submitted to the Assembly, and it will be possible to discover how far the urgent recommendations of the Convention will be met. There are limits to the powers of the Provincial Legislature, but there is reason to hope that within those limits, important steps may be taken.

* * *

President Gardiner's acceptance of the Presidency for the third term was reluctant, and, as was made abundantly evident, prompted by a deep sense of duty and responsibility to the movement. When he had indicated his willingness to accept the nomination, there was no question of any other name, and a succession of withdrawals followed making the election unanimous. In accepting the nomination Mr. Gardiner made it clear that his doing so was conditional upon his being relieved of much of the work he had been doing in the past, since his health has not been of the best. On his election being announced he said: "I can assure you that your electing me again as President of this organization has affected me very deeply, more particularly under the circumstances. All I can say at the present time is that I will do everything I possibly can do, to further the interests of this organization, and, if health and strength permit, you may be assured that I will carry as much of the load as I can." Names of the following had been placed in nomination: H. B. MacLeod, Norman F. Priestley, H. Critchlow, E. J. Garland, M.P., I. V. Macklin, H. W. Wood, Col. C. W. Robinson, William Irvine, M.P., and George Bevington.

Withdrawals followed also the receipt of nominations for the Vice-presidency, leaving the name of Mr. Priestley alone before the Convention. His re-election by acclamation was a tribute to the great service which he has rendered to the movement during the past two years, and was received with applause. Others

whose names had been placed in nomination were H. B. MacLeod, George Bevington, Hugh Critchlow and J. A. Johansen.

* * *

The Convention devoted careful attention to the financial statements, and the statement of membership. In spite of the very difficult year, there was revealed a surplus of \$1,200.51. Included in the revenue statement was an item of \$5,141.53 allocated by the Co-operative Committee in respect to the use of the general office for the work of the committee. The grant from the United Grain Growers was \$3,500. A resolution expressing the sincere thanks of the Association to the U.G.G. was carried unanimously. The U.F.A. periodical showed a surplus for the year of \$1,257.38.

* * *

An examination of the membership statement revealed a fact which was not recorded in the daily press—that although there was a nominal reduction during 1932, as compared with the previous year, the number of cash memberships was actually increased, the totals being 6,929 in 1931, and (including amounts received since the printed statement was made up) 8,220 in 1932. The membership of 14,486 in all branches of the Association in 1931 included many assignments which did not bring cash to the Association. It was gratifying to note that the Junior branch showed an increase in 1932, to 1,689 as compared with 1,579 in 1931. Wilfred Hoppins, President of the branch since the Junior conference last summer, who gave a most inspiring and effective address to the Convention, received a very hearty greeting from the delegates, and the advance in strength of the young people's branch of the movement for which credit is shared by old and new officers, was a result which the Seniors felt had earned their most hearty congratulations.

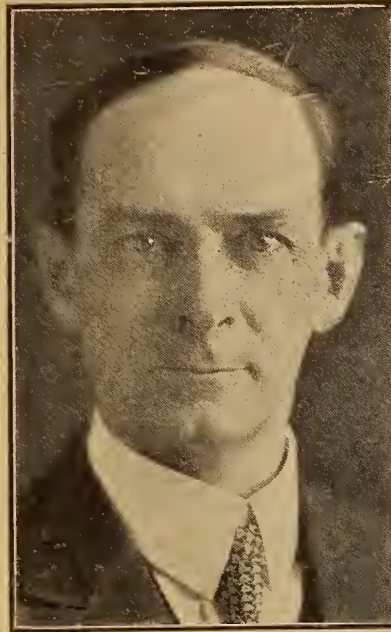
* * *

To the addresses given during the week by Mr. Lymburn, Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., and William Irvine, M.P., and fraternal delegates, it is impossible to give adequate attention at this time as the limits of space forbid. Mr. Lymburn has already been mentioned. He seized the occasion of an address mainly devoted to the subjects of farm debts and taxation to deal with a number of the more gross misstatements of fact and figures which had been circulated in the city as by-election campaign propaganda, mainly by or in behalf of Mr. Hindsley, and he paid a tribute to the spirit in which the members of the Labor group in the Assembly have approached the problems of legislation. "I have the honor to represent the citizenship of Edmonton," he said, "and I have not found the slightest difficulty in sitting down with representatives of Agriculture and Labor and in discussing with them the best things to be done in the interests of all the people of the Province."

* * *

The circumstance that the by-election campaign was in progress during the early part of Convention week gave the delegates an opportunity to learn something not only of the extensive misrepresentation of Provincial statistics practiced in attacks upon the U.F.A. administration, but to get a foretaste of the kind of campaign, by radio and by printed election literature and through the press, which the interests threatened by the growth of the C.C.F. are likely to carry

UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED



NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY
Vice-President

on in future. A resolution was unanimously adopted on the second day of the Convention wishing Miss Turner, the Labor-C.C.F. candidate, success, and many delegates placed their cars at the disposal of the C.C.F. forces on election day. It was in part experience gained in following the course of the by-election that led many delegates to stress, in the discussions of the last day, the desirability of building up a strong press freed from the dominance of the governing financial interests of Canada. A resolution recommending a careful study of the possibilities in this direction was adopted.

* * *

As the sequel to an attack made by the *Calgary Herald* upon Professor Alexander of the University of Alberta, challenging his right to speak over the radio under the auspices of the C.C.F., a strongly worded resolution demanding freedom of speech for members of the faculty of the University, as well as for all other citizens, was adopted. A similar resolution was adopted during the week of the election by the Calgary branch of the League for Social Reconstruction.

* * *

The Convention carried, with much enthusiasm, a resolution submitted by the Central Board, noting "with satisfaction and approval" the action of the city council of Calgary in refusing to meet the demand made upon them for payment of New York exchange on payments due in respect to debentures.

* * *

The opening address of Convention week was given by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, while Hon. Perren Baker extended greetings in behalf of the Alberta Government, referring to the undue growth of the power of money in our civilization and declaring that interest charges must be brought down and the load of debt reduced. He received a cordial reception, as did Mayor Davison, the delegates finding in his

worship a symbol of Calgary's fight on the exchange question. E. J. Garland, M.P., was unanimously elected Convention chairman and appointed as additional chairmen Messrs. Priestley, Critchlow and Macklin.

* * *

The addresses of Miss Macphail and Mr. Irvine were major events of the week. Both dealt with aspects of the C.C.F. movement. The large dining room at the Paliser Hotel in which all sessions were held and the gallery above were crowded with visitors, (many of them citizens of Calgary) on both occasions. Miss Macphail said that while she was glad indeed to be in Alberta she was particularly glad to be able to address the U.F.A. gathering, which she considered a great honor. "I may say," she added, "that I believe it more difficult to address the U.F.A. than any other body in Canada, because I have for a long time considered you the best informed organized group of citizens in the Dominion of Canada." She paid a tribute to the men whom the farmers of the Province have sent as their representatives to Ottawa. After dealing very fully and with convincing force and eloquence with the causes and effects of the economic breakdown, and the need for radical measures to cope with the present situation, she described the rapid growth of the C.C.F. movement in the East, and appealed to Alberta farmers to spare some of their representatives for organization work beyond the boundaries of their own Province. She emphasized the need for a greater number of elected representatives to take upon themselves a part of the burden which is now being borne, in behalf of the C.C.F. movement, by very few. "Some of your men," Miss Macphail said, "have tried to carry the gospel of light to the Maritimes and to the Province of Ontario, and we must go into the Province of Quebec, and if you cannot do it, what right have we to spend to the last cent of our indemnity—for people like Mr. Woodsworth spend hundreds of dollars a year in travelling, paying their own expenses, staying at private houses where they insist on talking to you until two o'clock in the morning, going from place to place carrying the burden for you and your country, and that we should not be asked to bear. It is not six or seven doing the work of the C.C.F., but the people, who have to put over this movement, until we hold, not only the balance of power, but control the Government of Canada." All of the Federal U.F.A. Members, and the U.F.A. Members of the Legislature, Miss Macphail contended, should share the tasks of C.C.F. organization.

* * *

Messages were sent by the Convention to Miss Frances Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and to J. K. Sutherland of the Executive Committee, expressing regret that they were prevented by illness from being present at the Convention. Mr. Sutherland, I may state, was sufficiently recovered to take part in the Executive meeting following the Convention and has now returned home, though still far from well. Miss Bateman, whose breakdown in health occurred before the Convention, left Calgary for New Westminster, to recuperate. She will stay at the home of her sister.

* * *

The Convention recommended that a conference between the Provincial and

(Continued on page 26)

Dollar Dues Should Triple Membership, Says George Bennett

Suggests Personal Canvass by Locals—Every Farmer Should Be Member

"It is now up to every Local of the Association to arrange for a personal canvass of the farm people in their district, to roll up a large membership and prove that the reduction of the dues to Central Office from \$2 to \$1 is justified," said George Bennett, Director of the Wheat Pool and one of the pioneers of the U.F.A. movement, in an interview with *The U.F.A.* following the Annual Convention. Mr. Bennett was a member of the Alberta Farmers' Association before the U.F.A. was formed, was first secretary of the Creighton U.F.A. Local near Mannville, and for some years a director of the Vermilion Provincial Constituency Association. He is well-known as one of the builders of the movement whose loyalty has never faltered.

Every Farmer Should Join

"I have always advocated the dollar membership fee, and should like to see my belief in it justified," said Mr. Bennett. "There is no reason now why every farmer and farm woman should not be able to raise the small sum of one dollar each year to maintain membership in the Association. Personally, I don't think we should be satisfied with anything short of a tripling of the membership of the U.F.A. throughout the Province. It is necessary to bring the membership up because the revenue from each member is cut exactly in half.

"Large numbers of farmers who have failed to pay their dues during these difficult times are absolutely unshaken in their belief in its principles. The paid-up membership does not now reflect the real strength of the movement. But at meetings of Locals those whose dues have not been paid have in many cases not liked to come. They should have no hesitation in joining now and paying the small amount of the dues. We want numbers; for no matter what we want to do, we cannot achieve our aims until we have the people with us giving intelligent support.

"One difficulty has been that when prices were good and the people could easily have paid their dues, they did not think there was anything to come to meetings to talk about. Today it is different. Take the matter of Technocracy and its significance, to our industry just as much as to others. There is no lack now of matters for discussion—urgent and pressing problems concerning the whole future of agriculture and our civilization. There is never sufficient time at any meeting to deal with all the matters the farmers are eager to discuss."

Creighton U.F.A. Local, Mr. Bennett states, is reorganizing, and expects to do much better than double its membership this year.

We learn with very great regret of the death on February 3rd, after a brief illness, of Mrs. A. R. Brown, of Westlock, who for a number of years was a director of the Pembina constituency association, and has been a very earnest and devoted worker for the U.F.A. movement. Very sincere sympathy will be extended to her husband, A. R. Brown, who is well-known as a former director of the United Farmers of Alberta.

What the Convention Did

Reduced membership dues to Central Office from \$2 to \$1 per year.

Unanimously re-elected Robert Gardiner, M.P., as President for a third term, and Norman F. Priestley as Vice-President for a third term. Re-elected all Directors.

Unanimously re-affirmed previous declaration that goal of U.F.A. movement is attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and amplified definition of this objective.

Decided to enter the new national organization—the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Endorsed proposed legislation to give adequate protection to farmer debtors, and called for other measures for protection of debtors. (See "Remedial Measures," page 4).

Called for depreciation of Canadian currency to level approximately the same as currencies of Canada's chief competitors in export markets. (Page 5).

Called for setting up of central marketing board to handle all primary products. (Page 5).

Passed strongly worded resolution urging that no further land be alienated, and setting forth a definite policy of leasing to give security of tenure to farmer and ownership of all improvements.

Called for setting up of a national wheat board, such board to guarantee farmers at least the cost of production.

Rejected farm strike proposal.

Demanded right of free speech for university professors and all others.

Urged favorable consideration by Federal Government of plan to barter 100,000 Canadian cattle and quantities of hides for Russian oil and anthracite.

Urged that all loans to soldier settlers on S.S.B. lands be non-interest bearing, that annual payments shall not exceed one-quarter crop, and that security of tenure be guaranteed so long as these conditions are complied with.

Re-affirmed stand in favor of proportional representation in multiple member constituencies and single transferable ballot in single member constituencies.

Urged the Provincial Government to consider, at an early date, the possibility of devising some method "by which representation for urban communities other than cities may be provided."

Called for abolition of system of penalties for arrears of municipal taxes and replacement by a straight interest rate of not more than 7 per cent; this to apply to hail insurance taxes.

Called on Department of Education "to take steps to place in the schools such literature as will help the children to a clearer and more intelligent understanding of the present order of society and of their responsibility to seek to bring about a more just and happier state of affairs for mankind."

Earnestly recommended that the Provincial Government consider the possibility of issuing scrip.

Voted against change in legal minimum salary for teachers.

Urged reduction of automobile taxes to a minimum of \$5 for registration and plate costs, loss of revenue to be made good by increased gasoline tax.

If the present licensing system should be maintained, it was asked that all licenses be on a quarterly basis, three quarters of annual fee being charged on April 1st, and balance on July 1st.

The Convention heard important speeches by Hon. J. F. Lymburn on Provincial problems of creditor and debtor, and by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., on national problems and the objects of the C.C.F., and it dealt, by resolution, with many other subjects of concern to the farm people of Alberta.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Alberta Wheat Pool and Provincial Taxes

H. W. WOOD'S STATEMENT

"During the heat of the election campaign recently concluded in Calgary, certain statements were made which would lead the public to believe that the Wheat Pool had increased taxation in the Province of Alberta," declared Dr. H. W. Wood, chairman of the Pool Board, in a statement issued Monday, January 23rd.

"While the Alberta Wheat Pool has always sought to keep clear of political fights," he continued, "it is desirable that it should be definitely understood that the statement is untrue. The Government of Alberta guaranteed the overpayment made in 1929-1930. In concluding the guarantee, the Government gave Provincial bonds to the bank bearing interest at approximately 4.66 per cent.

"In turn, it took the bonds of the Alberta Wheat Pool, bearing five per cent interest. Last year the Wheat Pool met the payment of interest on its bonds promptly. The Government of Alberta has not been called upon to expend any money on behalf of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and taxation has not been affected one cent.

"The Alberta Wheat Pool is doing its best to fulfil its obligations to the Government, and has met with generous support from Pool members and other grain growers. Alberta Pool elevator property is a valuable one, and it might be pointed out that liquid assets at the end of the last fiscal year, July 15th, were \$3,261,111.13. On top of this is the elevator system of 439 country houses and terminals, all pledged to the Government as security.

"Suggestion is in order that in place of continually spreading untruths calculated to harm the Wheat Pool, political candidates should do what they can to encourage the organization in the tremendous effort it is making to re-establish itself."

GUARANTEE DOES NOT AFFECT TAXES

(Calgary Herald, Jan. 26th, 1933)

The chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in a recent public statement, pointed out that taxation has not been increased one cent in this Province by the Provincial Government's guarantee of the Pool's 1929 overpayment.

What actually happened was that the Government issued its bonds to the lending banks to the amount of the overpayment, together with incidental charges, the total being \$5,560,000, and in turn took a blanket mortgage on all the Alberta Wheat Pool's assets. So far as known no actual payment of any kind in cash by the Province was involved. What was done was to pledge the credit of the Province to the amount stated.

The first year's interest due by the Pool on this account to the Province in August last, namely, \$222,891, was paid promptly. The Pool report covering operations for the first full year after the guarantee was made showed that operating earnings before depreciation were over five times the interest requirements to the Government. It is also to be noted that heavy reserves are being accumulated by the Alberta Wheat Pool, ostensibly to make ample provision for the payment of their bonds when they come due. The increasing of the Pool's liquid assets to a total of well over three and a quarter million dollars as of July 15th last shows that those in charge of the organization are steadily building up a big cash reserve.

Judging by its recent showing, the Pool has an excellent chance to re-establish itself and pay off its indebtedness to the Provincial Government in full. The progress maintained since July, 1931, is a good indication of careful management in a period difficult for business of all kinds.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL'S RECORD OF PROGRESS

For Fiscal Year Ending July 15th, 1932

Showed net operating earnings from elevator system of \$1,123,282.40.

Appropriated \$524,652.04 for depreciation.

Appropriated \$222,891.73 for payment of interest to Alberta Government on bonded guarantee.

Transferred net earnings of \$375,738.63 to reserves.

Paid \$250,000 on Pool Terminal No. 1, Vancouver.

Paid \$210,856.42 to growers as balance due on 1928 final payment.

Improved current liquid position from \$2,704,344.19 to \$3,261,111.13, showing an increase of \$556,766.94.

Handled 41,591,781 bushels of grain through Alberta Pool elevators, as compared with 36,532,841 bushels handled during previous year.

Organized sales department and operated entire organization, including this new department, at a lower cost than the previous year.

While harvest was in progress, changed over from a pooling to an optional system of grain handling.

Maintained 439 country elevators and 4 terminals in first class physical condition.

In face of disorganization and public criticism, retained the confidence and support of a great majority of Alberta Pool members.

Obtained a considerable volume of grain handling from growers who had never belonged to the Alberta Pool.

CHANGE IN POOL BY-LAWS

With regard to the change in Alberta Pool By-laws to provide for delegates serving two years instead of one; the manner in which this will be put into effect will be as follows:

The present delegates will remain in office until the next election of delegates takes place, which will be next spring and summer. In May of this year, membership lists and nomination forms will be sent out in the usual way to all members and nominations will be received at Head Office in the usual way. In sub-districts from which more than one nomination is received, an election will be held in the usual way. 1933 being an odd numbered year, the delegates who are elected in the odd numbered sub-districts will be elected for a period of two years and the delegates who are elected in the even numbered sub-districts will be elected for a period of one year. In 1934 (provided this By-law is still in effect) elections will be held in the even numbered sub-districts only, and the delegates elected in such election will be elected for a period of two years. Likewise, in 1935 an election will be held in the odd numbered sub-districts and each year thereafter the elections will alternate between the even numbered sub-districts and the odd numbered sub-districts, the delegates in each case being elected for a period of two years, until such time as further possible amendments to the by-laws affect the method of electing delegates.

SEED WHEAT

Alberta Wheat Pool has taken a considerable interest in the Junior Field Crops Competition among the Junior wheat clubs which have been organized in Alberta by the Provincial Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Federal Department. The development of these clubs has certainly done a great deal towards the production of better quality grain.

A number of the Junior growers have a quantity of seed wheat for sale and it is suggested that any who are in need of seed should get in touch with these boys. At the present time we are unable to give a definite price but no doubt but that once the grower and the prospective purchaser are brought together satisfactory price can be negotiated.

Following is the list:

	Marquis bushels
Ober Bros., Box 348, Lethbridge	140
F. Hayden, Nobleford	20
George Shaul, Stony Plain	30
W. Watson, Provost	100
Archie Thompson, Macklin	175
Mervin Isaac, Consort	35
H. Langhofer, Nobleford	25
	Reward bushels
W. E. Randall, High Prairie	50
Leslie Grose, Clive	800
John Shandro, Shandro	50
George Topolinski, Sniatyn	100
John Robertson, Camrose	75
Richard Robertson, Camrose	75
Erickson Bros., High Prairie	300

For the past two issues *The U.F.A.* has granted the Alberta Wheat Pool extra space to report the Pool delegates' convention. In turn the Wheat Pool curtails its space in this issue to enable *The U.F.A.* to report its Annual Convention more fully.

Canadian Wheat Is of High Quality

Canadian 1932 wheat crop is one of the best crops ever produced in this country. Figures supplied by the Inspection Department show that for the first four months' period—August to November, 1932—94.86 per cent of inspections graded 3 Northern or higher compared with 80.23 per cent for the

corresponding period in 1931. It might further be mentioned that during the same period 61.8 per cent of the wheat entering the contract grades was 1 Hard or 1 Northern. Unquestionably Canadian 1932 crop was of an exceptional quality and purchasers got the finest wheat in the world, possibly at the lowest price the world has ever known.

Economic Reconstruction Vital to World Peace

Creation of C. C. F. Likely to Form "Landmark in Canadian History," Declares President—Doom of Present System—Possibility of Rapid Progress Towards an Equitable Social Order Never so Great as Today

In his Second Annual Address, delivered to the Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta on January 17th, President Gardiner surveyed the developments of the past year in the Association, in Agriculture, and in the fields of National and World Affairs. Submitting evidence of the decay of the present economic order, the President stated that the major task of our generation is to create "a new order of society in which the highest human values will be able to find the fullest expression," and declared that fundamental reconstruction of the social order is the only means to the establishment of world peace. The address in full follows.

MAY I be permitted at the commencement of my address to extend a very sincere welcome to the delegates and visitors attending this the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. It is apparent to the close observer that because of the quick and dramatic changes in our economic system more and greater responsibility must be assumed by the delegates representing our U. F. A. Locals at our Annual Conventions. This greater responsibility need not cause any fear in our minds when we remember that through the educational progress made by our members we are better equipped mentally to deal with the more complicated problems with which we are faced.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to our Vice-president, Mr. Priestley, the Executive and the Head Office Staff for their splendid co-operation and assistance rendered during the past year. It has been a pleasure to have had the opportunity of being associated with them. I regret, however, to inform you that Miss Bateman, who has been connected with the organization for 17 years, 4 years as Acting Secretary, and 6 years as Secretary-treasurer, is seriously ill. Miss Bateman's services to the organization have been of inestimable value. I am sure you will join with me in extending our sympathy to her and in expressing the hope that she will soon recover her usual health.

Owing to the continued depression and the shortage of money, it was found impossible to hold the usual midsummer meeting of the Board of Directors. This was unfortunate, inasmuch as great good accrues to the organization through the Board having the opportunity of meeting between Conventions and discussing the problems with which we are faced. May we hope

that the Board will be enabled to meet during the coming summer.

The co-operative activities of the United Farmers of Alberta have been greatly extended during the past year. The volume of bulk commodities handled by the Association has shown a gratifying increase. Substantial savings have accrued to our members. This is of vital importance when we remember the diminishing purchasing power of the farmer. There is no reason why this service should not be extended to the financial benefit of all. The Co-operative Committee are to be congratulated upon their successful endeavours.

Co-operation with Other Groups

The past year has witnessed an awakening to a new social consciousness of important sections of the Canadian people who have not in the past taken an effective part in the effort to bring about changes of a vital character in the social organism. Through the initiative of a group of leaders in the educational field in a number of Eastern universities, a non-political organization known as the League for Social Reconstruction was formed early in the year, and has since established numerous branches, which are growing in strength and influence, in urban centres throughout the Dominion. The creation of the League had an important bearing on developments in our own and other organizations. On examining their program, we discovered that in essentials it was similar to our own. The publication of the L.S.R. program and the remarkable response of large numbers of people of the professional and business classes to the appeal for action which it contained, convinced us that the time had come when the Farmer and Labor movements might reasonably hope to find effective allies in the struggle

to establish in Canada a social system based upon scientific planning in the interests of the masses of the people.

In view of the above mentioned development and of the past actions of our Annual Conventions, particularly the last two, in more clearly defining the objective of our movement and emphasizing the need for concerted action by various social units to attain the Co-operative Commonwealth, it was decided at the Edmonton conference again to extend the offer of co-operation to all such units. This conference was composed of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Executives, the



PRESIDENT GARDINER

members of the Provincial Cabinet, and the U.F.A. Provincial and Federal Members. In order that these units might have in their possession a clear statement of the main objective of the U.F.A., the Conference issued a manifesto. This manifesto was a resume of past decisions of our Conventions upon major questions of U. F. A. policy.

This offer of co-operation was accepted by various organizations in Eastern and Western Canada at a conference held in Calgary on August 1st. At this conference, after very careful examination of various proposals, it was finally decided that the creation of a national Federation of all organizations which have similar aims to our own would form the most satisfactory basis for co-operation between the member organizations. It was made clear that membership in this Federation must not impair the integrity or autonomy of the units affiliating. A declaration of the objectives of the Federation and a provisional program were drawn up and agreed to. It was provided that affiliation should be subject to ratification by the annual conventions of the foundation members of the Federation. Since the conference, large numbers of citizens, unaffiliated with the Farmer and Labor movements, have been organizing their forces with a view to applying for membership. The final decision in this matter, in so far as the U. F. A. is concerned, rests with this Convention. The whole-hearted response of the masses of the Canadian people has far exceeded the expectations of those who sponsored the Federation and may well form a landmark in Canadian history.

Provincial Affairs

The outstanding feature in Provincial affairs has been the continued shrinkage in Government revenues. It was hoped that with the new taxes levied, the budget would be balanced and the present services rendered by the Government to the people would be continued. The real reason for the reduction of Government revenues is the steadily decreasing amount of purchasing power circulating amongst the people. The stream of purchasing power from which Governments draw revenue is gradually drying up. This is a result of the working out of the present economic system. Governments, whether Federal, Provincial or Municipal, and irrespective of their political complexion—Conservative, Liberal or Farmer—find themselves in the same dilemma. All are faced by shrinking revenues, unbalanced budgets, and the necessity of selling bonds in order to secure funds to make up the deficits. Private interests are able to reduce overhead by reducing salaries, wages, and dismissing employees, but in doing the latter they force upon Governments a greater burden. Where Governments are reasonably economical in their expenditures, it is futile to indulge in carping criticism because of their inability to balance their budgets or to continue to give the same services as they gave when revenues were buoyant; but rather should an analysis be made of the economic system in order that we may more clearly understand the processes that produce these results. Provincial Governments have very limited powers under the British North America Act. Because of the limitation of these powers, Provincial Governments are incapable of dealing with the forces responsible for the present conditions. Until such time as the Federal Parliament passes the necessary legislation to improve economic conditions, we may expect a continued decrease in Provincial revenues, which in the ultimate means reduced services.

National Affairs

The downward trend in the economic life of Canada has continued during the past year, with increasing

unemployment and distress. Large numbers of citizens who had never in the past experienced hardship have been reduced to the verge of want. Under the present economic system, the figures relating to imports and exports form an index to the trend of the country's business. Continued heavy shrinkage has characterized the past year. The Imperial Economic Conference, which the public was led to expect would set in motion favorable trade winds, has failed to raise even an encouraging ripple on the surface of the stagnant sea of business despondency. So far as Canada is concerned, no results of real value can be expected so long as the Dominion Government continues to prevent any movement of Canadian exchange towards parity with the currencies of other countries whose markets for export products are the same as ours. In this direction, however, the Government has shown no signs of taking action. Within recent weeks, high hopes were raised that it might be possible to obtain a market for a substantial part of the surplus of our agricultural products through barter. By this means, a market had in fact been secured for substantial quantities of a non-agricultural product, viz., aluminum. The expectation that agriculture might be enabled to find a market for its products in a similar manner unfortunately failed of realization.

The recent sessions of Parliament have been singularly sterile of legislation calculated to deal effectively with the economic problem. There has been no evidence that the Federal Government realize the nature of the problem. There is abundant evidence, on the other hand, that the Government of Canada find themselves utterly baffled by the present economic situation. Though they have no policy to offer to cope with the present problem, we may be permitted to admire the patience and fortitude which they display in the midst of the country's increasing economic chaos, and the hopeful spirit in which they continue from month to month to wait for "something to turn up."

International Affairs

Since the termination of the world war, a succession of international conferences have been held for the purpose of dealing with international political and world problems. For a time those in control of our financial and industrial system entertained high hopes that these conferences would point the way to economic recovery. Gradually, however, as conference succeeded conference, leaving a record of futility and failure, these hopes have receded, until a few months ago, Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, who through the years has valiantly fought for the continuation of the existing system, confessed in "humility and ignorance" that he could "see no clear light at the end of the tunnel."

The direction in which the nations are drifting is perhaps most clearly indicated by a comparison of the trends in values of the bonds and shares of business enterprises engaged in the production of goods necessary to the welfare and happiness of the masses, with the values of bonds and shares of armament firms. The trend of the former has been downward, and that of the latter, upward. The comparison is eloquent of the growing peril of war, vastly more significant than the verbal tributes paid by statesmen to the ideals of peace. In the Orient, unofficial war proceeds without let or hindrance, while the League established at Geneva for the purpose of insuring international peace remains impotent, the economic rivalries between the powers which control it making concerted action in the interests of peace apparently impossible. In the face of these grave portents, it would be a betrayal of the real interests of mankind to encourage a feeling of security and build false hopes upon the practicability of establishing lasting

peace upon the economic and financial foundations of the existing social order. At last it is being recognized that mere pacifistic sentiment is no substitute for hard thinking. In increasing numbers, the people are realizing that, the causes of war being economic, nothing short of economic reconstruction upon new foundations can establish permanent peace.

During the past year, an international conference was held at Lausanne to discuss war reparations, and certain important decisions were arrived at. It is interesting to note the changed attitude of the statesmen representing the victorious allied powers, as compared with their attitude in the years immediately following the war. At last there is a frank recognition of the impossibility of paying reparations under the existing economic system, as the following statistics of German reparations taken from the *New York Nation* of July 20th, 1932, demonstrate:

"Original figure proposed by allied statesmen.....	\$125,000,000,000
"Proposed at Allied Conference, Boulogne, June, 1920.....	64,000,000,000
"Reparations Commission's Figure, April, 1921.....	31,680,000,000
"Dawes' Plan, arranged scale of annual payments, but set no total.....	
"Young Plan.....	8,800,000,000
"Final Agreement.....	750,000,000

"Note.—Final Agreement is less than two annual Young Plan instalments. Moreover no payments are to begin on these bonds for at least three years and then only if the state of German credit permits sale; they are to bear interest at 5 per cent and to be amortised at the rate of 1 per cent per year. This will mean an annual payment of \$45,000,000 per year."

The equal impossibility of paying war debts contracted between the Allied and Associated powers has also become clear. What is, however, of greater importance to the world today, is the vast burden of governmental and private debts accumulated for the ordinary purposes of Governments and in the normal operations necessary to the production and distribution of goods and services.

A Debt Creating System

An analysis of debt creation is essential to the proper understanding of the whole economic and social problem. The present system is a debt creating system. Without the creation of debt the system cannot function. The greater the volume of production in relation to the labor power employed, the more rapidly indebtedness increases. In the present period of advanced mechanized production, therefore, debt mounts at an unprecedented rate. But while debt creation is essential to the expansion of industry, the very fact of its creation leads in the course of time to industrial and commercial breakdown. This is the central paradox of the prevailing system. An understanding of its nature is essential to the devising of a remedy.

There is never sufficient purchasing power distributed in the processes of production to enable consumers to buy the total product. Purchasing power, therefore, must be provided in some other manner. The only way in which it can be provided is by means of credit, or in other words, by the means of debt creation. Repayment of debt is only possible by the use of the proceeds of the sale of goods and services. While it is possible for an individual debtor to get out of debt, this can only be done on the condition that some other individual or individuals go into debt to an equal amount. It is true that a creditor class possessed of large reserves

of purchasing power is built up under this system; but this class, being numerically small, is unable to consume a sufficient quantity of the total production to enable the debtor classes to obtain through the sale of goods and services the purchasing power they need to permit them to discharge their indebtedness in full. Hence the increasing accumulation of debts that cannot be paid. This applies to individuals, business firms and to Governments. There can be no prosperity without the accumulation of debt. The greater the so-called prosperity, the more rapid is this accumulation. In the period which ended in the fall of 1929, the growth of indebtedness was greater than in any similar period in history, with the possible exception of the war years.

Agriculture

Debt constitutes the most important problem of agriculture. We are at this moment making a futile effort to discharge in a period of unprecedentedly low prices the debts accumulated during a period of so-called prosperity. It can't be done. In fact, while endeavoring to discharge old debts, we are adding to these debts through unpaid taxes and interest charges. The situation is now so serious that the necessity for a drastic writing down of indebtedness has become obvious even to the more intelligent representatives of the creditor interests.

There has arisen a persistent demand for legislation to protect the farm home. The enactment of such legislation is imperative unless we are to witness the tragic spectacle of large numbers of farmers being ejected from the homes which they have spent the best part of their lives in building up. Such legislation, after its passing, will doubtless remain in effect only for the period of the depression; and if there should be a temporary return to relative prosperity—a return of which we have no assurance—and this protective legislation be withdrawn, the farmer will be faced with a situation even more serious than the one from which he is now endeavoring to escape. The outcome will be the loss by a large number of farmers of their equities in their farms and homes.

There is every reason to expect that we shall pass through a similar experience to that which the farmers of older settled regions in the United States and elsewhere have passed through already—that we shall witness the rapid growth of a tenant class whose tenancy is eternally insecure and who are compelled to struggle for a bare subsistence while endeavoring to meet the exactions of the new owner class which their bankruptcy has brought into being. Insecurity of tenure is chronic under the present system of so-called private ownership. Actually, the era of private ownership has passed. It is true there remain in our country islands of comparative security in an ocean of agricultural insolvency, but even those who have managed to keep above the water are beginning to realize that the sea that has engulfed so many of their fellow farmers will probably sooner or later engulf them too. The pathetic belief that it is possible to return to greater security of private ownership of the farm home seems likely at no distant date to be exploded. There can be no enduring private ownership under a debt creating system. Private ownership is being superseded by capitalist ownership. Will capitalist ownership satisfy the agricultural classes? If not, what alternative will be satisfactory?

The Organization

During the period of unparalleled hardship through which the farm people have passed since our last Convention, there has been a decline in the numbers who have paid their dues to the association. This falling

off, I am satisfied, is not to be taken as an indication of any weakening in the adherence of the farmers to the principles of collective action which they have upheld through their association for a quarter of a century. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that there never has been a time in the history of our movement when the farm people realized as fully as they do today the imperative necessity for union of their forces as a means to economic and social emancipation. There have been many evidences that the action taken at the June and August conferences has revived hope and stimulated the desire for action in many rural communities.

I should like at this time to emphasize the importance of our Junior branch and the necessity of continuing to develop a thorough understanding of the aims and ideals of our movement among the farm young people.

In surveying the events of the past year and describing the working out of the economic and social forces, I have presented a picture of the realities of the situation. Immediate economic prospects are not bright. On the other hand, in my judgment, there never has been a period in history when the possibility for rapid progress

toward an equitable social order was so great as it is today. The old order is changing. We are confronted by an opportunity such as no previous generation has known. If we will, we can control the processes of change and so direct them to constructive and beneficent ends. The problem of production has been solved. There is ample evidence of abundance. We can supply ourselves with almost unlimited quantities of the goods and services necessary to a high standard of living.

Our present difficulties arise from the fact that while our productive capacity has been advancing in efficiency at a rapidly increasing rate, efficiency in distribution is impossible under the present economic system. Social planning must be undertaken in order that there may be an uninterrupted flow of goods and services to meet the needs of our people. The incessant struggle to obtain the bare necessities of life leaves neither time nor opportunity for self development. The solution of our economic problem will pave the way to a new order of society in which the highest human values will be able to find the fullest expression. To solve that problem is the major task before us.

Executive Stresses Value of "The U.F.A." as Commentary on Issues of the Day

Report Presented to Annual Convention of Association

Commencing with the February, 1932, number, *The U.F.A.* has been issued as a monthly periodical, instead of semi-monthly as formerly. The reduction in frequency of publication was necessitated by financial circumstances. It would have been impossible to provide a semi-monthly service without incurring losses. As it is, we are happy to be able to report a surplus on the year's operations of \$1,257.38. The cost of production was \$10,153.00 less than in 1931, while revenues were reduced by \$8,398.41. In common with other publications, especially publications with a farm circulation, *The U.F.A.* experienced a falling off in advertising revenue; the losses were much less severe than might have been anticipated under the prevailing conditions.

Curtailment of frequency did not involve a proportionate reduction in the volume of reading matter made available to our readers. While in 1931 a total of 624 pages were printed, in 1932 the total was 440. Early in the year it was found possible to deal with the chief subjects of discussion in the Alberta Legislature during the session held early in the year, as well as with the work of our representatives in the Federal Parliament, largely in informative articles contributed by the Members. By the publication of special matter bearing upon election issues, all possible assistance was given in the two by-elections held during the year, in which the U.F.A. had candidates in the field.

Valuable Commentary on Public Affairs

The volume of 1932 has formed a chronicle and provided a valuable commentary upon significant developments in the field of public affairs. The description of the plans and program of the League for Social Reconstruction, published when the League was first organized, gave an impetus to the movement for co-operative action between social units in Canada whose aims are similar to our own. The authentic information which our members were enabled to obtain upon

the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference, at which the ten-point manifesto was issued, and upon the later conference in Calgary at which the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was provisionally organized, has attracted widespread notice. The article in *The U.F.A.* in which the inaugural announcement of the formation of the Federation was made, and in which its objects were explained, was reprinted as part of a pamphlet issued by the Provisional Executive Council of the C.C.F., and 15,000 copies of this pamphlet have been distributed throughout the Dominion, largely in Eastern Canada, for the information of citizens interested in the aims of the Federation.

The official organ has formed an effective medium for the dissemination of information upon the activities in the field of consumer co-operation carried on under the direction of the U. F. A. Co-operative Committee; and has thus been able to give important assistance in the development of this successful undertaking. The Co-operative Committee's Bulletins have appeared in almost every issue, while articles describing the progress of the enterprise, have been features in several issues.

Special attention has been given to the subject of Monetary Reform during the year, a very large number of the articles described under such various classifications as Federal, Provincial or International, C.C.F. and so forth, and especially the articles contributed by some of our Federal members and others, as well as editorial matter, being concerned, directly or indirectly, with monetary problems and the subject of social credit.

"The U.F.A." and Technocracy

Articles dealing with many other subjects of vital concern to our people, upon which they are unable to obtain information through the ordinary press channels, have been printed during the year. Information in regard to the findings of the engineers and economists known as "Technocracy" was published, we believe,

for the first time in Canada in the October number of *The U.F.A.* in summarized form. When space permitted later of more extended treatment, a detailed survey was given and the implications of the new knowledge, made available to the public by this group of specialists whose activities centre in Columbia University, were examined in an editorial article entitled "Time to Step on the Gas."

An analysis of the contents of the volume recently closed shows that 2,564 column inches were devoted to the affairs of the Alberta Wheat Pool in the section of the paper directed by the Pool's publicity superintendent. U. F. A. Constituency and Local matters were the subject of 1,393 inches of reading matter; U. F. W. A. and Junior branches, 1,297 inches; Annual Convention reports, 795 inches; Editorial, exclusive of special articles, accounted for 793 inches; Provincial affairs, 675 inches; Federal Affairs, 657 inches; U. F. A. Co-operative Committee announcements and news of the U. F. A. Co-operatives, 468 inches; Livestock Pool, 275 inches. The definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth adopted by the last Annual Convention was discussed in articles totalling 266 inches in length. There were two special feature articles on the problem of the National Railways by a lecturer in economics who has made a special study of the subject. U. F. A. Veteran's Section Affairs, Dairy Pool Matters, the program of the Canadian Monetary Reform League and Foreign Affairs, were the subjects of various articles—the last named being inadequately dealt with in the space of 92 inches.

Necessary concentration upon National and Provincial issues precluded the possibility of extensive discussion of developments in the international field, which in fact have a very definite bearing upon our own problems of a more local order. Lack of space, which in turn is due to lack of the means to provide it, has made it impossible to place at the disposal of readers of *The U.F.A.* much information gleaned from many sources, which would be of interest and value.

ROBERT GARDINER,
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
J. K. SUTHERLAND,
H. B. MacLEOD,
GEORGE E. CHURCH,
AMY H. WARR.

Report of the U.F.A. Board of Directors for 1932

Demand of the C. C. F. to Our Leaders Is "Speak to the People of Canada that They Go Forward"

Only two meetings were held by the U.F.A. Board during the past year—one at the close of the last Convention to carry out its instructions, the other during the past few days to complete arrangements for and shape the policy of the Convention now sitting. It is to be regretted that financial conditions did not permit of a meeting in midsummer.

Five meetings of the Executive were held, as well as many meetings of the Co-operative Committee, who are members of the Executive.

Representation on Other Bodies

Your Organization was represented during the year by one or more members of the Executive or Board at conferences and before public bodies as follows: the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in June; before the Board of Railway Commissioners the same month when the question of raising the rate classifications for shipments of bulk apples was before them; the Conference in Edmonton of the members of Government, Legislature and Parliament at the close of which was issued the ten point manifesto to the people of Canada; the conference with labor and farmer groups in Calgary, on August first, when the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was brought into being; the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, at Dauphin, in November.

A second conference at Edmonton of elected Members of the Legislature and Parliament was held in December, at which the urgent problems of debtor and creditor relations, wheat marketing, taxation, etc., were discussed, and the recent conference of representatives of the sixteen U.F.A. constituency and district co-operative associations, held in the same city two weeks ago, where review was made of the progress of our consumer co-operative movement and plans laid for the future along those lines.

"The U.F.A." Paper

It was with regret that your Board found it necessary this year to cease publication of one of the fortnightly issues of the paper. The organization and the farm movement in general in Alberta sorely needs a weekly publication, but financial conditions permitted only of a monthly. This has been issued to the satisfaction of our members on a sound financial basis through the efforts of our editor and his staff, under the direction of the U.F.A. Organization with the co-operation of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Financial Standing

A drastic curtailment of the field work of the Directors has been in part responsible for the fact that the financial standing of the organization is better than that of a year ago. We realize, however, that such a policy, while it may be temporarily beneficial to our finances, might in the long run be suicidal. We therefore earnestly recommend more field work this year, and a real drive for membership with a membership fee somewhat more in line with the farmers' ability to pay. The financial standing of your organization was also strengthened by the returns from co-operative purchasing, the Committee in charge having been able this year to make very satisfactory monetary returns for the services of the Central Office staff and the organization generally in the work of building up the co-operative movement. We wish to point out that many members have been

enabled this year to pay their membership dues out of patronage dividends and that some Locals are in healthier condition today than in former years as a result.

Political Representatives

Your Board again wish to express their appreciation of the efforts at Ottawa of our elected members of Parliament to serve the people of Alberta; and to commend their efforts in other parts of Canada among other occupational groups as they endeavor to unify and strengthen the Dominion-wide effort towards social reconstruction.

We realize that the creation of an economic structure suitable for the need of the people of Canada of the present day will take time. We therefore wish to pay tribute to our Provincial leaders and especially to our honored Premier, who in the face of continued criticism and determined opposition has faithfully endeavored to make the present habitation of our people tenable until such time as we can gain power to erect the new edifice of society towards which our efforts as an organization are directed.

Future U.F.A. Policy

The severity of this so-called "depression" has tended to destroy the initiative and weaken the courage of the members of the U.F.A. body. But the mists are clearing. We begin to see the outlines of the social structure of the future. The sense of unity with other social forces is being deepened. Such rallies as that held at Drumheller, in August, tend to clarify our vision and increase our solidarity. The demand of the C.C.F. to our leaders is "Speak to the people of Canada that they go forward."

It is for this Convention to determine the direction in which we shall move. Shall we demand a five-fold inflation, as in France, till our dollar is worth twenty cents or twenty cent wheat is worth a dollar? Shall we demand partial inflation and partial reduction of interest and principal, as in Australia, where the price of wheat which is twenty-five cents to the producer in Canada, is caused by inflation to be over seventy-five cents in Australia, and where the debt of a dollar is brought down roughly to seventy-five cents by governmental decree? Whatever the direction of your action with respect to the inevitable problem of the relation of Debtor and Creditor, we request that you resent any insinuation of dishonor hurled by creditor interests at your efforts to deal with the situation in such a manner as Australia and France and even England have done. We submit for your consideration this declaration: That financial contracts are morally enforceable only on the basis on which they were made. We further submit that legal enactments be brought into line with moral obligations.

In the light of the activities of the present Dominion Government during the past two years, their solicitude for the welfare of financial and industrial corporations and their disregard of the welfare of the common people, it is futile for us to hope for economic justice from those who alone have the power at present to bring it about.

The directors of your organization therefore call upon the rural citizens of this Province to organize and re-organize their forces in the U.F.A. Locals, and make persistent and determined preparation for the day when the political and economic life of this Dominion shall be taken from the hands of those who desire special privilege, by those who desire equal rights for all.

Consolidation of Taxes and New Debt Adjustment Legislation Forecast by Premier Brownlee

Message to U.F.A. Annual Convention Deals With Pressing Economic Problems—"Growing Feeling Throughout Canada That There Must Be a Writing Down of Interest and Very Considerable Liquidation of Debt, Both Public and Private."

Owing to his attendance at a conference on Western problems at Ottawa, Premier Brownlee was unable to bring the greetings of the Alberta Government to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., and the Government was represented by Hon. Perren Baker. The Premier, however, extended his personal greetings in the introduction to a written statement in which he discussed present economic conditions and announced that legislation to consolidate taxes and to bring protection to debtors through a new Debt Adjustment Act would be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. Following the opening paragraph of greeting, the statement reads in full as below:

WE are now entering the fourth year of a great world convulsion. It has so far been one of the tragedies of any depression that it hits unerringly and with devastating effect upon the values of primary products and more particularly agricultural products. It would seem reasonable to expect that society could become so organized that the production and values of those foodstuffs which are essential to the preservation of life could be so regulated as to proceed without the violent fluctuations that have so far witnessed the change from year to year, thereby making agriculture the most secure of all industrial pursuits. While this might reasonably be expected, the opposite has been the case and in speaking to an audience of representative farmers from all parts of this Province it is not necessary, nor would it add to the pleasure you might otherwise find in this assembly, to recount in detail the degree to which the values of all agricultural products have fallen since the first of January, 1929.

You know, from your own experience, the price of wheat and other grains, the value of livestock, poultry and all dairy products. I imagine there will be more than one reference in the debates of this Convention to the decline in purchasing power resulting from present values and to your inability to carry on your industry unless there should be some decided improvement in these values.

With the disappointments that have come from time to time during the past three years to students of world conditions who have thought they had seen signs of improvement, it would be a bold man who would attempt to predict with any assurance how soon or how rapidly improvement may come. There are those in high places both in England, United States and Canada, who have said that we passed the crisis during the past summer. I would personally be happy if I could feel this with any degree of assurance. As one who believes that no great national improvement can be built on anything else than the basis of purchasing power of agriculture, I have wondered how any such conclusion could be reached with the further decline in values of agricultural commodities witnessed during the past three months.

Importance of Agriculture Realized

However, if it is any comfort to you, I would say that to me one of the bright spots in the picture is the realization now spreading very rapidly in Canada of the extent to which national welfare and happiness does depend upon the purchasing power of agriculture in Canada. There has been no more significant fact in the economic history of our Dominion than the extent to which the hopes and aspirations of what might result from the large crop in Western Canada have fallen to the ground. With a wheat crop nearly

one hundred million bushels greater than that garnered last year, all Canada has recently awakened to the fact that because of lower values the purchasing power of the West has increased but little, if at all. It is significant, for example, that the head of one of our large national transportation systems should have spoken with exultation, dur-

ing the early part of last year, of a possible crop of over four hundred million bushels, and that the last monthly statement of this company for one of the months of large crop movement should have shown a reduction in revenue of approximately \$500,000 under the same month as last year. To such an extent has business in Canada been paralyzed or destroyed.

As remedial measures only follow the full realization of a problem by the citizens of a nation generally, it may be considered a further bright spot in today's picture that throughout the United States, as well as Canada, economists, journalists, politicians, and business men generally are discussing immediate need of such measures as the liquidation of debt, reduction of interest and reforms in our monetary and currency systems.

Meeting in this critical year it may be expected that the deliberations of this Convention will largely be centered on fundamental economic problems rather than on matters of educational and health reform and similar subjects that have engaged the attention of Conventions in happier times. The attention of the public will be focussed upon the deliberations of this Convention more intently than in any previous year. Your conclusions will have a greater influence upon the Province than in any previous Convention. That reforms are needed is accepted generally. The imperative problem is that our conception and understanding of the necessary reforms should be based upon as sound and wise considerations as humanly possible.

Provincial and Federal Jurisdiction

In order that our conclusions may be as intelligent as possible, it is first necessary to understand to what extent improvement depends upon policies that must be national in character and to what extent our problems lie within the scope of Provincial jurisdiction. I need not remind you, I hope, that Alberta is a Province of but a little over 700,000 population and that we do not have it within our power to escape the obligations of our national situation. Neither do I believe it necessary to enlarge at any length upon the division of authority as between the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature by our constitution. It is sufficient to briefly state that all matters of general importance to Canada have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. These matters include the regulation of trade and commerce, involving such problems as tariffs, the regulation of the sale and shipment of goods beyond the bounds of the Province, currency, coinage, banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money, the regulation of savings banks, interest, legal tender and bankruptcy and insolvency. To the Provincial Legislatures has been given jurisdiction over matters of local concern such as the administration of justice, establishment, maintenance and manage-



HON. J. E. BROWNLEE

ment of schools, hospitals, asylums, Municipal institutions and all corporations within the Province, while the most general power that has been given to any Province is included under property and civil rights.

Basic Problems Require Federal Action

As a result of my many meetings throughout this Province in recent months, I have been gratified in noting the extent to which our people have become familiar with the division of legislative authority in Canada and consequently the extent to which they are realizing that the more fundamental problems leading to recovery in Canada can only be solved by national contact and national action.

In any survey of present conditions it is at once apparent that the most urgent and immediate problem requiring solution as a condition to recovery is a general and substantial increase in all commodity prices. I have said on a number of platforms recently that I personally consider the Canadian wheat problem one that is assuming menacing proportions and, of course, it assumes even more serious proportions if the values of livestock and dairy products are largely governed by wheat prices.

The Wheat Situation

In considering the wheat situation, several facts are becoming more and more crystallized so as to be clearly recognized by students of the wheat situation:

(1) That the United States and Canada are the two large wheat producing countries still adhering, in fact or in theory, to the gold standard.

(2) That the proportion of world requirements, as supplied by these two countries, has fallen from approximately 60 per cent to 40 per cent.

(3) That the annual world carry-over of wheat is largely being concentrated in these two countries. On the 31st July last approximately 510,000,000 bushels of the world carry-over was held in these countries.

(4) That Argentine and Australia at the same time dispose largely of their entire crops and, on the basis of their depreciated currencies, at average prices of over 70c per bushel to their producers.

(5) That Canada has lost a substantial part of its market in the Orient which may be difficult to recapture if Oriental millers become accustomed to the use of filter wheat.

A number of plans have been proposed by farmer organizations. In the first place there is a general consensus of opinion that to place Canada in a position to compete in the next few years more advantageously a policy of reflation should be introduced in Canada. A sentiment in favor of such policy is very rapidly increasing both in Eastern and Western Canada. In the second place schemes are being advocated such as the formation of a national Wheat Board and a domestic allotment plan, all of which may have some value, but all of which are essentially schemes that can only be brought into effect as national policies. Again, there has been for a year past considerable encouragement given to the possibility of the formation of an Export Board for agricultural products other than wheat. I personally think there is much value in this suggestion, especially in view of the extent to which our Western farmers have become dependent upon revenue from these products to supplement the revenue received from the major commodity wheat, but again it is clearly recognized that any such

board can only be effective to the extent that it functions as a national board.

Interest Rates and Debts

Then again there is a growing feeling throughout Canada that there must be a writing down of interest rates and a very considerable liquidation of debt, both public and private. England has already grappled with this problem by reducing interest rates on deposits, which in turn has resulted in reducing interest rates on loans and debts, while Australia, as a result of a conference between the Federal and State Governments, has adopted similar provisions. Similar action in Canada would undoubtedly be of great benefit, and I am hoping that this question may receive full consideration at the coming Dominion-Provincial conference.

Provincial Matters

Turning to Provincial matters in which the Provincial Government is particularly interested there are two questions which undoubtedly will receive prominent attention at this Convention. The first question is that of taxation, and what may be done to give reasonable assurance that farms and homes will not be lost for reasons beyond the control of the individual taxpayer. Any consideration of this question must, of course, keep clearly in mind that under any form of Government so far devised Governments, whether Dominion, Provincial, or Municipal, can only function and give the services that have become part and parcel of our conception of reasonable standards of living, through revenues principally derived from taxation measures. No demands made upon Governments are more impossible or unreasonable than a combined demand for the continuation and improvement of educational facilities, an increase in public health activities, the adoption of adequate policies of relief and the maintenance of our highway, market and local road systems, combined with the rather increasing attitude of mind that taxes should not be paid. The problem before the Provincial Governments therefore is to formulate policies that will give assurance that municipal and other taxes will be paid to the extent that it is reasonably possible, while at the same time giving reasonable safeguards to the individual taxpayer who, through force of circumstances, is not able to pay all or part of his taxation obligations. This problem has engaged the very serious attention of the three Western Provinces, with the result that more or less uniform bills will be introduced at the coming Sessions of the Legislatures of the Prairie Provinces, aiming at a consolidation of taxes for a period of probably six years with minimum payments the first two years, combined with measures for relief against penalties that have accrued while at the same time recognizing that every encouragement must be given for the payment of current taxes. I am sure it is the belief of the Governments of the Prairie Provinces that the measures designed, combined with the measures proposed along the line of debt adjustment, will go very far towards relieving our people with respect to this important problem. In the meantime the fact that it can be stated with confidence that it is doubtful if a single farmer actually operating his land was forced off his land this last year by reason of tax sale, is an indication that this problem has had the most careful attention of the Provincial Government.

Debt Adjustment

Then again, tremendous interest has been aroused throughout the Province on the general question of debt adjustment and consolidation. For a number of years past there has been in operation in this Province the Debt Adjustment Act, the scope of which has been very greatly increased during the past year. Whatever objections may be raised by individuals to the operation of this act, the fact remains that it has been taken advantage of by several thousand farmers throughout the Province with, I am confident, good results on the whole. In addition to the protection afforded widely through the operation of this act, the Government believes substantial assistance was afforded the farmers throughout the Province by agreements voluntarily arranged with the mortgage companies whereby the share of the crop demanded by the companies under crop share leases was reduced from one-third to a maximum of one-quarter, and a further agreement that the companies would not attempt to foreclose for principal only, and would be satisfied in any case with the payment of a year's interest. *May I point out here that the Canadian Farm Loan Board is entirely under Federal administration and therefore is beyond the scope of Provincial jurisdiction and for that reason was not a party to these agreements.* I am glad to be able to say, however, that in any case brought to our attention affecting this Board we received the most courteous consideration from the Alberta manager. Recognizing, however, that the continued low prices of wheat very greatly accentuated our economic difficulties and realizing that with these continued low prices a very serious problem is arising with respect to the repair and replacement of farm machinery, the Governments of the three Western Provinces are in agreement that the work undertaken under the Debt Adjustment Act must be extended to such an extent as to call for a complete recasting of the legislation. As a result of recent conferences of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces, it is now the common intention to introduce uniform legislation as a result of which the complete approach towards debt adjustment will be temporarily changed by providing that actions by creditors shall only be brought with the consent of the Debt Adjustment Board. The provisions of this act are now being framed jointly by the co-operative action of the proper Departments of the three Governments.

First Charges on Crop

In addition it was clearly intimated to the representatives of the mortgage associations that the principle would have to be clearly recognized that the first charges upon any crop must be:

1. Provision for living expenses.
2. Cost of taking off the crop.
3. Payment of taxes.

The members of the mortgage loans association admitted the fairness of these proposals and there could not be any objection taken to such principle by any creditor. The question will immediately arise in your minds as to what provision is to be made for living allowance and it would be, no doubt, more satisfactory if this could be clearly defined in terms of a stated amount. It must be remembered, however, that costs of operation and living requirements vary widely in the Province according to weather and crop conditions, and also having in mind the type of farming adopted in the various localities. It has therefore been thought

advisable to clearly define this principle and then to organize administrative action through our various Departmental officials to ensure that there will be a thorough and reasonable interpretation carried into administrative action.

In any reasonable consideration of the problem of debt adjustment one should ask himself what are the objectives to be reached. As I see these objectives they are as follows:

1. That debtors who cannot pay in the light of current prices should not be unduly harassed by creditors.

2. That there should be no widespread fear that farmers will be foreclosed and losses sustained by the owners.

3. That interest charges, if possible, should be scaled downwards, and

4. That in proper and meritorious cases there should be adjustment and revision downwards of debt.

The Proposed New Act

It must be obvious to those who favor a moratorium that only the first two objectives can be reached through some form of legislation. It is felt that under the proposed Debt Adjustment Act the same safeguard will be achieved in bona fide and meritorious cases, while at the same time not permitting the abuse that would inevitably arise under a moratorium by permitting those who could and should pay taking advantage of the legislation. It is the purpose of the Government in working out this administrative machinery to endeavor to make provision by the establishment of committees throughout the Province to expedite the work of adjusting interest and scaling down debts in cases where such committees feel the applicant is entitled to such reduction. In deciding upon this form of legislation, of course, the Government has not only kept in mind the present condition of many of our farmers, but has given consideration to preserving whatever credit is left both to private individuals and to Governments and municipalities, without which it would be impossible to preserve many of the services that are now considered necessary in our conception of proper and reasonable standards of living. Crops must still be grown and taken off and this cannot be done without the expenditure of money. The Government firmly believes it is not in the immediate interest of the people that we should be placed, as a Province, upon a cash basis. Neither do we feel we should, by legislation, now hamper the rehabilitation that will be necessary, after improvement in prices, by action which will undoubtedly then place great limitations upon the credit of individuals as well as municipal and Provincial Governments.

Better Position than Other Western Provinces

In one further way it lies within the power of the Provincial Government to ameliorate the condition of our people, namely, by maintaining at as low a level as possible the burden of taxation. This involves a consideration of Provincial expenditure. It has not been a pleasing task during this year to be forced to eliminate services which in the opinion of the Government were very beneficial to the Province and in which, as a matter of fact, we had considerable pride. I refer to such services, among others, as the travelling clinic, demonstration work in the Department of Agriculture, and many similar activities. These things have been done in order to maintain our annual expenditure at the lowest possible level, particularly as the vast extent of

unemployment has thrown very heavy additional obligations upon the Provincial Treasury. It is some satisfaction to the Government that our financial difficulties have not been comparable with those of other Western Provinces, notwithstanding the fact that we have not gone to the length of other Provinces in the severity of new taxation. The Government is still faced with the task of further reductions in expenditure including further reductions in salaries to civil servants, at least insofar as the larger salaries are concerned, and it is rather hoped that we can continue to carry on the work of Government without forcing our level of taxation to that which has been made necessary in many other Provinces.

May I conclude by a reference to the popular psychology of the day. The weakness of democratic Government lies in the extreme swings of public opinion. We are further carried away by waves of enthusiasm and optimism or plunged

to the depth of pessimism or despair. We are too prone to fashion our thinking upon the basis of extreme optimism or extreme pessimism. I presume private business, as well as public business, throughout Canada now realizes how unsound were many policies demanded and put into effect in the period of enthusiasm from 1925 to 1929. Should we not equally recognize the folly of fashioning our present opinions and programs upon the depths of today. The greatest danger our country faces at this time is that we may be carried away into adopting unsound policies of Governmental administration because of the economic seriousness of the moment. Changes are inevitable. Reforms must be made. The task of the moment is to augment with quiet but determined care our social and economic structure and with equal quietness and determination mark out the pathway to the greater happiness which awaits us in the future if we but have the wisdom to properly chart our course.

U.F.A. Banking and Credit Committee Points to Futility of "Economy" as Remedy for Depression

The report to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. Committee on Banking and Credit reads as follows:

Last year we drew to your attention the fact that we were in the midst of a world-wide depression. This depression is still with us, in fact it has now deepened to such an extent as to amount to confiscation. Nations have defaulted and German Reparations have been virtually cancelled during the year. Substitutes for money are being used. Conferences, both national and international, have been held in an effort to stem the tide of falling prices, exhausted credit and confiscation, all to no avail.

Montague Norman, president of the Bank of England, and one of the recognized leaders of finance has declared that a solution is beyond his conception and financiers in general have demonstrated their inability to make their financial system fulfil the requirements of industry.

Alexander Del Mar has this to say, writing on money, "When the principles which underlie it are thoroughly understood, money is, perhaps, the mightiest engine to which man can lend his guidance. Unheard, unfelt, almost unseen, it has the power so to distribute the burdens, gratifications and opportunities of life, that each individual shall enjoy that share of them to which his merits entitle him, or to dispense them with so partial a hand as to violate every principle of justice and perpetuate a succession of social slaveries to the end of time."

The only solution offered by those at present in control is still more economy or "Balancing Budgets," the consequence of which is, that instead of securing the effect desired, governments are increasing their deficits, and the unemployment situation is becoming an ever increasing problem. In the meantime the control of wealth is rapidly getting into fewer hands. It is stated that three men in the United States control wealth equivalent to nearly eight billion dollars, or more than three times the amount of the National debt of Canada.

Splendid Work Done at Ottawa

Our U. F. A. Members of Parliament at Ottawa have again done splendid work

during the past year to bring to the attention of Parliament and the people of Canada the incongruities of orthodox finance. In fact (mainly through their efforts in past years) there was scarcely a day during the whole session that financial reform was not mentioned in some form or another.

"Technocracy" has lately demonstrated the utter inadequacy of the existing financial system to meet the demands of distribution for the enormously developed, mechanized industrial system, and make it available for the benefit of humanity.

We wish again to endorse and urge the immediate necessity to adopt a system of Co-operative Finance, to provide a circulating medium which will at all times be sufficient to exchange commodities and services, in order to restore purchasing power in the hands of the people, equal to the demands of consumption, through which human interests should be considered of paramount importance and take precedence and receive consideration before financial obligations.

We recommend that we as an Organization undertake to more clearly define what we mean by the various terms "Nationalization," or "Socialization" of Currency and Credit, Co-operative Finance, etc., and wish particularly to draw to your attention, for your serious consideration, a resolution on the order paper with this end in view.

We would also recommend that you consider the advisability of approaching other organized bodies with a view to securing unanimity of action in this most important matter.

Temporary Relief Measures

We wish further to recommend the following as temporary relief measures—that action by Parliament be taken to provide that Canadian bonds or any financial obligations whether Provincial or Federal should be drawn payable in Canadian legal tender only, and domiciled in Canada, that is to say, payable only in Canada. We consider that this is a most important action and

(Continued on page 25)

Vital Need for Social Change Envisioned by Mrs. A. H. Warr in Annual Address to U.F.A. Convention

National Emergency Today as Pressing as During the Great War—Social Outlook and Activities of U.F.W.A. During Past Year Reviewed in Presidential Address

The grave situation of the agricultural industry; the vital need for social change; the subservience, under the present economic system, of production and distribution to finance; the cost to the people of "gold mentality"; and recent activities of the association in the political field, were subjects of a very thorough and lucid survey by Mrs. A. H. Warr in her annual address to the U.F.A. Convention. The address also dealt with the special work of the Women's Section and with problems of education and of unemployed young people, concluding with the declaration that the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is a challenge to the youth of today.

Mrs. Warr's address is given in part below:

"Once again it is my privilege to bring to you greetings from the Women's Section, with best wishes for a sane and constructive discussion of the many resolutions dealing with the plight of agriculture, and humanity in general; bringing greater clarity of thought and a renewed faith in the principles of co-operation and equity which we so proudly share.

"We meet today in a time of extreme hardship and anxiety. Despite a bountiful harvest, the extremely low price level of all farm commodities has made it impossible for the farmer to pay operating costs, maintenance and taxes, to say nothing of the fixed interest charges upon debts incurred when the price of his produce was four or five times higher than its present level.

"Today agriculture is not only facing bankruptcy, it is being pressed closer and closer to the border line. Many farmers have lost their equities in their homes even though they have practiced the most rigid economy since 1929. Representation at this Convention even has been possible only through a very real sacrifice on the part of the membership in the Locals represented. That they have been willing to make such sacrifice is the most hopeful sign of an improvement in social conditions.

"The injustice from which a large proportion of the people are suffering today is due primarily to the control and manipulation of credit and finance for private profit; which would have been impossible except for the political and social lethargy of the people themselves. This injustice will not be corrected by the beneficiaries of this special privilege until an aroused public opinion demands nationalization of social services which are vital to the welfare of humanity as a whole.

Vital Need for Social Change

"Day by day increasing numbers of Canadians are being brought to the realization of the need for change in our social system. The outrageous misfortune of hundreds of thousands of people condemned to poverty, denied even an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood in a land abounding in natural wealth is seen to be, not the working out of a blind fate, but the failure of orthodox statesmanship to keep pace with changing conditions."

Findings of Technocracy

The address describes the achievements of science in the realm of production, quoting the findings of Technocracy to emphasize the enormous strides of productive capacity, and concluding that "production and consumption (or distribution) are interdependent; and just as production must precede consumption, so also must consumption precede further production."

That production and distribution, under the present economic system, are subservient to finance, is indisputable, continues the address. No matter how important an undertaking, the final decision as to whether it should or should not be begun rests with finance; though plant, materials and labor be available in plenty, the question that is asked and must be answered is, "Where is the money to come from?"

Need as Great as in War

During the war, financial policy was forced to give way to national necessity;

Four Years President of the U.F.W.A.



MRS. A. H. WARR

today, said Mrs. Warr, we are in the midst of a period of national necessity equal to that of the great war, and financial policy should again give way to national necessity.

In opposition to Premier Bennett's stand for "sound" money and adherence to the gold standard, Mrs. Warr quotes such authorities as Winston Churchill, John Maynard Keynes, Sir Basil Blackett, and Professor Edwin Cannan who are agreed as to the weaknesses and deficiencies of a currency based upon gold.

The effect upon Canada and Canadian agriculture of the "gold mentality" of our Federal Government is shown by statistics of the world's wheat carryover in 1932; 85 per cent of which was in Canada and the United States, the only large wheat exporting countries remaining on the gold standard. Further, Japanese customs returns showed that Japanese importations of wheat from Canada had declined from 54 per cent in 1929 to 13 per cent in 1932; from the United States, from 19 per cent in 1929 to 2 per cent in 1932; while from Australia, wheat importations had increased from 19 per cent in 1929 to 84 per cent in 1932. Again, Canadian wheat exports to Great Britain had shrunk from 40 per cent of British requirements to 20 per cent.

Canadian Farmer's Handicap

"A striking example of the handicap suffered by the Canadian farmer as against the Australian farmer, both selling largely for export, is afforded in the difference in terms of domestic currency in the value of the British pound. At a time when the British pound was worth, in Canadian money, only \$3.85, in Australian currency it was worth over \$6.00. Add to this advantage the nine cents per bushel bonus which the Australian farmers have enjoyed in marketing their last crop, and it can readily be seen that the present stabilization policy of the Dominion Government, together with the six cents preference which was secured for Canada by the Imperial Conference and which Australia also enjoys, is not sufficient to meet the needs of Canadian Agriculture.

"Realizing how the welfare of the bulk of Canadian people is dependent on the continuation of Agriculture, the Women's Section find it rather difficult to understand why the Federal Government has not taken steps to depreciate our currency and so place Canadian Agriculture on an equality with the currencies of its chief competitors in the markets of the world. We are told that Canada's interest payments on her bonded indebtedness held in the United States are so large that we could not meet them if the Canadian dollar went to a heavy discount in New York. Yet, in the October issue of *The U.F.A.* Mr. Coote writes that Australia's bonded debt payable in London was larger than our bonded debt payable in the United States, and yet Australia has not defaulted on any of her bonds. The British Government had hundreds

of millions due in the United States and France in 1932, all of which debt was paid, much of it before it was due.

"If Canadian Agriculture is to survive, the price level of farm commodities must be raised in comparison with price levels of other commodities. The most effective method by which to accomplish this is by depreciation of Canadian currency to an approximate level with those of the nations with whom we compete in the production and sale of agricultural products and of those countries where most of our farm produce is sold, such as Great Britain and continental Europe."

The By-elections

In the political field Mrs. Warr discusses the Athabasca and Camrose by-elections. In the former, while the U.F.A. nominee had not been elected, the organization had gained strength in a very marked degree. The result in Camrose had been most gratifying, particularly in view of the effort that had been made by opposing forces to lead farmers to believe that they were entitled to reduced taxation concurrently with increased grants to schools, hospitals and to municipalities for relief.

Dealing directly with the work of the Women's Section, Mrs. Warr writes:

Work of the Women's Section

"Although we have to report a substantial decrease in paid up membership in our Women's Section for the past year, chiefly because of restricted farm income, it is encouraging to note that many of these former members have continued to attend meetings and assist in the activities of the Local for community betterment. Others have raised the money by co-operative effort to pay the fees of their entire membership, thus serving to keep their Local active and interesting, as well as helping Central Office to continue to provide efficient service to the Locals during this time of need. Still others have not only kept their membership intact but have even succeeded in increasing it. These evidences of co-operation and loyalty have been much appreciated. This is the testing time of the organization. The success of a Local and of the organization as a whole depends, not on the work of the leaders alone, but on the united effort of all members working harmoniously together toward a common goal in which the aim of society shall be 'Equal Rights for All and Special Privileges for None.'

"The holding of U.F.W.A. Conferences continues to be a most important phase of the organization's work of the Women's Section. By means of these, the Director and Executive Officers are able to reach the Locals at far less expense to the organization than would otherwise be the case. The programs are usually arranged by a committee consisting of representatives from each U.F.W.A. Local in the Constituency where the Conference is held and the U.F.W.A. Director representing that district on the Provincial Board. Handicraft exhibits, contests, delightful music, inspiring talks and the Annual Reports of Locals, interspersed with interesting discussions, constitute the usual agenda, while delicious refreshments which vary from the picnic lunch to a real banquet complete a most enjoyable day's program.

"Our women wish to express appreciation to the Provincial Government for the continuance of the Farm Women's Rest Week at the Olds and Vermilion Schools

of Agriculture. This week, with its instruction, so practical and applicable to rural homes, replete with delightful informal recreation and entertainment, is a real boon to farm women during the present time of intense anxiety and hardship, providing at the very minimum of cost a much needed rest and holiday for many overworked rural women.

"For many years education, health and child welfare have engaged the attention of our women, who have labored long and earnestly to raise the standard of rural education and improve health facilities in their communities, striving thereby to develop and conserve child life, the most valuable asset of our Province. The present depression calls for the closest co-operation of both Government and people to guard against waste or alienation of this priceless possession, to the end that we may be assured of possessing a future citizenry that will measure up to the highest standards of intellectual development as well as of physical, mental and moral health. In this respect, owing to a surplus of well-qualified teachers from which to choose, many rural school children are receiving a higher standard of instruction and training than ever before. Unfortunately, however, there are many rural school districts which do not teach even Grade IX or X. In these districts many parents are suffering the keenest disappointment at the present time, in their failure to realize their ambition of sending their children away to schools and there is the additional disappointment that there are hundreds waiting for every available position, so these young people cannot earn money to pay their own way.

"On behalf of these rural boys and girls whose hopes have thus been thwarted, the Women's Section deeply appreciate the decision of the Provincial Government to continue offering the two Agricultural School Scholarships in connection with the Reading Course outlined by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta and the Junior Conference Week held each year at the University of Alberta, and open to all farm boys and girls over 15 years of age in the Province."

The desirability of providing correspondence courses in High School work for Alberta boys and girls unable to leave home to attend High School, is urged. Mrs. Warr describes a similar service, which was inaugurated in Saskatchewan in 1930, at a charge of \$15 per year for Grades IX and X, and \$20 for Grade XI. These fees do not cover the cost, so that it is necessary for the Legislature to vote an appropriation.

"The problem of our young people does not end here, however," continues Mrs. Warr. "There is the question of those who have gone through our Normal Schools and Universities, and now find themselves part of the vast army of unemployed. How to keep them from becoming disillusioned, bitter and reckless is a real problem. There is an old proverb that states 'idleness is the parent of all vices.' The other day I happened to express concern that unemployed young men, some of them 'teen aged boys, were being brought into contact with men embittered by present conditions—men, who having loved ones dependent upon them for support which they are denied any opportunity to provide, bitterly preach rash and violent methods of retaliation against society. I was much concerned to learn that from a survey that has been

made in two Provinces, statistics show that the majority of cases of criminal convictions in both Provinces were those of men under the age of 25. Here, there is a real social problem. Youth craves action, excitement and adventure. That is why the horrors of war, in the past, have been forgotten by youth in their response to the glamor of the uniform, martial music, and the promise of new experiences. We must provide something to hold the interest of these young people; not only employment but recreation that will stimulate their intellects is needed to keep them from becoming warped in mind and soul.

The C.C.F.—A Challenge to Youth

"To the youth of today comes the challenge of the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, whose aim is to change the present social system in which greed for profit blinds the human vision to all the inner beauty in life, by hardening the heart toward the suffering of others, into a society in which the supplying of human needs shall be the first consideration of all humanity. Those organizations identified with the Federation hope to see this accomplished by evolution, instead of by revolution. As one writer has defined it, 'Evolution is a movement in thought, not the swing of an axe—leaven, not dynamite.' This leaven is working very rapidly today. More and more, the masses of the people are becoming conscious of the glaring defects of the present system that permits millions and millions of people to suffer poverty and want while the world is spending annually over four billion dollars in armaments and there are about five million regular soldiers, fully equipped, trained and ready for war. The growing industrialization of nations, leading year by year to fiercer and fiercer competition for markets and sources of raw material; the continual pressure of population in the older countries beyond their means of subsistence; the protection of the financial interests of nationals in foreign countries, as practised under the present economic system, provide a constant menace and threat of war. Economic barriers of trade erected between nations, manufacture of munitions and war equipment by private corporations for profit, and the manipulation and control of the medium of exchange for private gain must end. Competition between individuals, groups and nations must be replaced by co-operation. The creed of primeval day, 'the survival of the fittest,' must give way to the golden rule, 'Do ye unto others as ye would have them do unto you.'

"Each of us plays a part, either for good or evil, in shaping the destiny of others. In the words of Emerson, therefore, may we determine to

"Step by step lift bad to good,
Without halting, without rest
Lifting better up to best.
Planting seeds of knowledge pure
Through earth to ripen, through
Heaven endure."

our ideal being the Brotherhood of Man as envisioned by Tennyson when he penned these lines long ago:

"Till the war-drum throbbed no longer,
and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the world;
There the common sense of most shall hold
a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law."

United Farm Women of Alberta in Annual Convention

Crowded Convention Hall and Spirit of Discussions Show that Farm Women are Carrying on with Undaunted Courage

By F. ALICE HUGHES

IN common with the United Farmers' movement as a whole and with many other organizations, the United Farm Women of Alberta have felt the stringency of the times very severely, but the nineteenth annual convention of the U. F. W. A., which was held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, from January 17th to 20th inclusive, clearly showed that the Locals throughout the Province fully realize the importance of the movement and are carrying on their work with undaunted courage. In all, eighty-six delegates registered and a great number of visitors were also present, and the convention hall was crowded to capacity at each session. The weather was cold but not severe.

During the convention, Mrs. Warr, of Waskatenau, who has served the organization well for four arduous years, resigned from the presidency. She was succeeded by Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler. While deep regret was felt in losing the one, yet it was realized that an equally strong executive leader was gained in the other. Revived and new efforts will be put forth during the coming year to better the conditions of the women on the farm.

Tuesday's Session

The convention was opened at 2:00 o'clock on Tuesday, January 17th, with the singing of "O Canada," after which Rev. J. E. Todd, pastor of Central United Church, pronounced the invocation. In the absence of Hon. J. E. Brownlee from

the Province, greetings from the Government were brought by Hon. Perren Baker.

Mrs. Warr's presidential report showed the past year had been a busy one for her. In all, she had spent 147 days and had travelled 10,677 miles by train, car,

and team, on organization work. She pointed out that during these difficult times when practically 50 per cent of the farms in Alberta do not pay operating expenses and taxes, to say nothing of the maintenance cost for the family, many Locals encourage members unable to pay their dues to attend the meetings, so that the paid-up membership recorded at Central Office is no criterion of the actual membership of the organization. It was her firm belief that the present difficulties will be changed from stumbling blocks into stepping stones toward progress. She closed with a message to press onward and the hope that the coming year would see real progress made toward the solution of the problems facing the world today.

Miss Bateman's Illness

In presenting the report of the president and executive, Mrs. Warr expressed very deep regret at the absence of Miss Frances Bateman, due to extreme ill health. She said, "Miss Bateman has served our organization for 17 years, endearing herself to one and all by her unflinching

Board of Directors of the U.F.W.A. for 1933



Back Row, Left to Right—Mrs. J. L. Zipperer (Camrose); Mrs. R. W. Lewis (Athabasca); Miss Molly Coupland (Lethbridge); Mrs. H. B. MacLeod (MacLeod); Mrs. R. McBride (Bow River); Mrs. H. C. McDaniel (Medicine Hat); Mrs. M. Banner (Acadia); Mrs. E. H. Ethridge (Peace River South).
Front Row, Left to Right—Mrs. C. B. Bellamy (Red Deer); Mrs. A. MacNaughton (Vegreville); Mrs. Winnifred Ross (Vice-President); Mrs. R. Price (President); Mrs. Marie Mulloy (Vice-President); Mrs. E. A. Postans (Battle River); Mrs. C. Stong (Peace River North); Mrs. J. Hodgson (E. and W. Calgary); Mrs. S. L. Bentley (E. and W. Edmonton); Miss F. Bateman (Secretary) and Mrs. Ray Carter (Wetaskiwin) were not present.

courtesy, ready sympathy, kindly acts and untiring devotion to duty. To serve the U.F.A. in any capacity has always been to her a 'labor of love,' and only a physical inability to carry on has persuaded her to take time to think of herself. I know I am but voicing the sentiments of all present as well as her many sincere friends who are listening in over the air, when I wish Miss Bateman a speedy recovery to health." To show this was the case, a unanimous vote of appreciation was passed with a sincere wish for her speedy recovery and return.

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., gave a forceful address in which she gave a challenge to the women to lend their whole-hearted support to the newly formed Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. She was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Mrs. Price, who has made a study of immigration for thirteen years, mentioned in her address on "The Peoples of Alberta," that in Alberta we have at least 47 racial groups with every ninth person foreign born. She dealt in an interesting manner with many of the countries from which these people come, and closed with the wish that we should make an earnest endeavor to find the best in each and all and in return give of our best so that one day a great unity will result.

An animated discussion took place on Junior U. F. A. work, led by Mrs. Hepburn, Provincial convener of young people's work. Wilfred Hoppins, President of the Junior U. F. A., and Miss Margaret Wight, Vice-president, also spoke. Since the Junior Branch was organized in January, 1919, under the supervision of the U. F. W. A., it has gradually evolved into an association fully representative of the young farm people of the Province, there being Locals in every constituency. Ways and means of increasing the interest in the Locals were discussed. Satisfaction was expressed that the paid-up Junior membership for the year just ended showed an increase.

The report from the Provincial Government on the U. F. W. A. resolutions passed at the 1932 convention concluded the session.

President



MRS. R. PRICE

Wednesday's Sessions

After a short period of community singing, the reports of the Provincial Secretary and the fifteen Directors were heard. These showed that in spite of a decrease in paid-up membership, interest in the organization was never greater. At the end of 1932, there were 213 U. F. W. A. Locals in the Province with a total membership of 1,761. Twelve new Locals had been organized. During the year, successful conferences were held in many of the constituencies, and the Locals did a good work in contributing to local and other charitable institutions.

Mrs. Postans, convener of home economics, then addressed the convention. In opening her address, Mrs. Postans said that in reviewing the past year, one realized more than ever before the absolute necessity of every woman having a thorough knowledge of home making in all its branches, and gave the following quotation: "This in brief is the task of the homemaker: She must be manager, purchaser, houseworker, cook, seamstress, nurse, educator, companion, hostess and community worker." In closing, Mrs. Postans suggested that the Locals make the May meeting, when the bulletin on home economics is due, a truly homemakers' meeting, with a demonstration or talk by each member on some phase of this topic.

Mrs. Ed. Kehoe, of Camrose, who was named by the Department of Agriculture five years ago to form a temporary board on what is now the Alberta Poultry Pool, Ltd., gave an address on poultry. She emphasized the importance of good stock, and said that proper attention should be given to housing, food and sanitation. She gave two formulae, one for dry mash for laying hens and the other a developing mash. Her address was of great interest to farm women.

In her address on Co-operative Effort, Mrs. Lewis mentioned that this is a subject on which it is very hard to give a satisfactory report at the present time, world conditions having made it impossible for the pools to sell farm produce at anything like a fair price to the producers. She said that although some of the co-operative marketing associations are not in as healthy a condition at the

present time as we might wish them to be, it is only through continued co-operative effort that we can hope for a return to happier and more profitable times.

The first item on the afternoon's program was a very comprehensive report on legislation by the Provincial convener, Mrs. Buckley. She pointed out the advantages of holding lands, especially the home, in joint names, as joint tenants, except where the mortgages or charges against the land are much more than the actual value of the land. A joint bank account, and joint tenancy, will also save time and expense of probating a will and winding up an estate. She also discussed naturalization, the Alimony Orders Enforcement Act, the Child Welfare Act, and the Debt Adjustment Act. Mr. Lymburn, who was present, answered questions and led an open discussion on various points arising.

Mr. Reader, superintendent of the parks department, Calgary, gave an instructive address on bulbs and their planting, etc., and showed pictures of different types and the way to plant them.

Mrs. Wyman, former Vice-president of the U. F. W. A., spoke to the delegates on "A Clear Vision." She quoted E. Stanley Jones in his book, "Christ at the Round Table," in which he contrasts the prevailing religions in India with Christianity. He says, "Buddhism says, 'Whatever is, is wrong,' Hinduism says, 'Whatever is, is right,' Christianity says, 'Whatever is, can be made right'." With this in mind, we can produce a condition in our minds that can so clear our vision that we can solve all our problems. The thought, she said, that she wished to leave with her hearers was this: That if it is a scientific fact that it is with our minds that we see, then we can commence to grasp the importance and value of a sound mind, which results in a clear vision, and realize more fully what Shakespeare meant when he wrote: "Tis the mind that makes the body rich"; or catch a glimpse of what the Master of Life meant when he said many years before that, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The convention adjourned at four o'clock to meet with the U. F. A. to dis-

Vice-President



MRS. W. ROSS

Vice-President



MRS. M. MALLOY

cuss the question of the C. C. F. At the joint gathering, with but two dissenting votes, it was decided to affiliate.

Thursday's Sessions

In her address on Beautification and Horticulture, Mrs. Stong said that creditable advancement had been made to make Alberta more beautiful since adding this subject to the program for study. This year at Sylvan Glade U. F. W. A. Gardens had been added a rock garden and lily pool, and a fine bale of ornamental and fruit trees had been received. Crab apples were ripened on three small trees which were planted in 1929, and black and red currants and gooseberries, which were planted in the spring of 1929 and 1930, also ripened fruit. Mrs. Stong's Sylvan Glade U. F. W. A. Gardens are at Fairview, Alberta.

In the Beauty Spot Contest, which was sponsored by the U. F. W. A. during 1932, Mrs. Ronald Pye, of Penhold, and Mrs. A. H. Henderson, of Lethbridge, and in the rock garden and pool contest, Mrs. Coupland, of Lethbridge, and Mrs. Wm. Auld, of Brant, won the prizes.

Mrs. R. W. Barritt, of Mirror, who was the first president of the first Local of Farm Women to be organized in this Province, and the first Provincial Secretary, gave an interesting address entitled "The Last Milestone." During the last milestone, the U. F. W. A. was organized and developed. Before the next milestone is reached there must be the ushering in of a new social order. Are we, she asked, to be classed among the heroes who helped burst that barred gate of the future, or shall we be numbered among the weaklings, the opportunists who shilly-shally and vacillate because we are looking for a possible crumb that may fall from the table of those in temporary power as a reward for keeping our mouths shut and turning our blind eye to the spectacle of the terrible social injustices? "The C. C. F.," she said, "calls for a crusade. In the words of Miss Macphail, 'Come, comrades, fight!'"

In her report on Education, Mrs. Ross said that revision of the content of school subjects is following the trend of the times. History is being rewritten with less stress on war. Arithmetic has been humanized by assuming that it should be less in the nature of mental gymnastics and more an understanding of simple business relations in the community. Particular stress is laid on citizenship, health lessons, and physical education. In a recently issued curriculum of a Provincial course of studies, a program of character education is outlined for each grade in considerable detail. As the need for vocational guidance is being much stressed at present, Mrs. Ross gave in some detail the revised courses in commercial and technical education. Correspondence courses for elementary grades were also described. She went into some detail regarding the educational system of the Soviet Union, as the greatest educational experiment the world has ever known is being carried on today in Russia.

Mrs. Winnifred Ross, of Millet, and Mrs. F. J. Malloy, of Warner, were elected Vice-presidents.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon session was the presentation to Mrs. Warr by Mrs. Price of a silver brush, comb and mirror set, as a token of appreciation from the delegates and visitors present.

Dr. C. A. Barager, of the Department of Health, addressed the convention on Mental Hygiene. He dealt with five aspects: (1) The tremendous social and

personal importance of mental illness, mental defect and mental maladjustment. (2) The expediency of attacking the problems that are presented in a rational way. (3) The removal of the disgrace that is now attached to mental disease so that a person when he begins to lose his grip on himself can go straight to the best place for treatment. (4) The vital importance of selected parenthood. (5) The great importance of training the child in the preparation for life from birth and the training of parents before the birth of the child.

In her report on Health, Mrs. Banner pointed out that health is the most vital of our public activities—the most essential to our public and private as well as our future welfare. She referred to the little that is spent on preventive work as compared with the large amount that is spent on curative and institutional work. She said that the mental hygiene clinics held in Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge, are doing splendid work, and our eugenics board is making a very notable contribution to the preventive work for our rural districts. The desire for the growth and development of the nursing service in its various branches must come from the people and especially from the women of the community in order that the fullest service and benefits may be obtained. The Child Welfare Clinics in Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat are growing steadily. The travelling baby clinic is doing exceptionally good work. In many districts local doctors and the municipal hospital staff following the idea of the travelling clinics, are holding examinations in the schools.

Dr. Mildred Folinsbee Newell spoke on the subject of family limitation which, she said, the medical profession regarded as an urgent need of the times. She made a strong appeal for a contraceptive clinic in this Province, whose objects would be (1) to prevent the procreation of the physically and mentally unfit; (2) to do away with the ghastly business of abortion; (3) to alleviate the suffering of the mother overburdened with children. A big step in this direction was taken in 1925, when Alberta, as the first Province in Canada, began her work on the sterilization of the mentally unfit. The report on birth control compiled by the U. F. W. A. Executive and the Convener of Health, was read by Mrs. Banner.

The election of the Directors for the various constituencies completed the afternoon session.

Friday's Sessions

Mrs. MacNaughton, in her report on Peace, said that the Disarmament Conference of last year was disappointing—the delay, the hanging back, which looked like fear or indifference. She quoted Sir John Simon that Great Britain is the one country in the world which has made substantial reductions in armaments and that those who urge upon the Government the moral duty in front of it should recognize that fact. The great obstacle in the way of disarmaments is the power in the hands of the private armament firms. It must be kept in mind that the League can be no stronger than the support it receives from the nations back of it. She stressed the importance of inculcating peace on the minds of the people from earliest childhood.

Fraternal greetings were brought from the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section; Calgary Council of Child Welfare and Alberta Branch of the National Council of Child Welfare; Red Cross; W. C. T. U.; W. I.; Alberta Teachers

Alliance; the Women's Section C. L. P.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Dwelle gave an interesting paper on Social Welfare, in which she described the "Good Will Industries" in Winnipeg. The "Good Will Industries" are operated by the Welfare Department of the Grace United Church on the principle that it is better to put a tool in a man's hand than a coin in his hat. A place was taken and an appeal was made for waste material, and men and women seeking relief were offered jobs. About 7000 homes have contributed their discards and given co-operation. An average of 30 to 50 persons have been employed daily. The work is divided into departments: one is to collect the material; another is to wash, renovate and remodel cast off clothes, another is to repair boots and shoes; another to repair broken chairs, tables, etc.; and so forth. It is proving most successful.

A singing demonstration was given by Mr. Geo. Bower, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., and a class of his pupils. Afterwards a short discussion took place and Mr. Bower answered several questions from the delegates.

At this time, a presentation of a silver mirror, brush and comb set was made by Mrs. Price to Mrs. Hepburn, retiring Vice-president, from the delegates and visitors, as a token of their regard and appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the organization.

A fashion parade sponsored by the Hudson's Bay Company was thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates.

An impromptu concert proved most successful. Those taking part were Mesdames Easterbrook, Fraser, Hepburn, Shuttleworth, Bell, Priestley, Eliason, Warr, Barker and Miss Margaret Wight.

Organization of Former Executive Members

Mrs. Price announced that an association had been formed of former officers of the association for the following purposes: (1) To keep alive the traditions and memories of the association; (2) To stimulate enthusiasm in the work; (3) To give active and moral support to those engaged in carrying on the work of the organization as the opportunity presents itself; (4) To preserve throughout the continuity of purpose. The officers elected were: Honorary President, Miss Reed; President, Mrs. Parlyby; Vice-President, Mrs. Sears; Secretary, Mrs. Barritt. A constitutional amendment to recognize this association will be sought at the next Annual Convention of the U. F. A.

A hearty vote of appreciation was passed unanimously to Rev. Mr. Todd, members of the Provincial Government, to the Hudson's Bay Company and staff, to the musical artists, to the fraternal delegates, to the Manager and staff of the Palliser Hotel, and to all others who helped to make the convention a success.

After the singing of "God Save the King," the convention adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

U.F.W.A. CONVENTION REPORT

As in former years, a booklet containing verbatim reports of addresses given to the U.F.W.A. Convention is being printed and will shortly be available for distribution at ten cents per copy. It will contain the addresses of Dr. Barager, Dr. Folinsbee Newell, Mrs. Barritt, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Kehoe and Mr. Reader, as well as the reports of conveners of the various special subjects of study and of the President and Executive. Orders should be sent to the Central Office.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Spreads Influence from Coast to Coast

Rapid Growth of C.C.F. Reported at Meeting of Provisional National Council
in Calgary

Within six months of its formation at the August conference of Farmer and Labor organizations in Calgary, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation has extended its influence into every Province of Canada except Prince Edward Island, and today contains among its constituent bodies large groups of citizens representing all the Provinces with the exception of the Maritimes, where negotiations, with a view to affiliation, are still proceeding. The new movement has been accepted from Coast to Coast as a challenge to the existing economic order and the old political parties which express its policies. Originally almost entirely Western in its composition, the Federation has been given a national character by the rapid growth of support in Ontario, where the unanimous decision of the U. F. O. to enter the Federation presaged the creation, largely through the spontaneous action of groups of urban citizens, of Co-operative Commonwealth Clubs in Toronto and elsewhere. In Ontario, in fact, the organization of urban citizens has proceeded with even greater speed than in the West, and there is every indication that the movement is becoming firmly established.

Such is the present position of the C.C.F. as revealed at the first general meeting of the Provisional National Council of the Federation, held in Calgary on January 24th and 25th, when members of the Council reported on the progress of organization in their own territory and received from the President, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and the Secretary-Treasurer, Norman F. Priestley, an account of the recent developments throughout the Dominion. The rallying to the C. C. F. movement of large bodies of citizens representative not alone of the farmers and wage-earners, but of the professional and business classes, has been more extensive than the founders of the movement had anticipated, and has surprised and alarmed its opponents. The small group of men and women, most of them members of the Federal Parliament, who have been mainly responsible for field organization, are faced by demands for their services which cannot fully be met, and they are heavily overworked. Until financial support is sufficiently great to permit of the building up of an adequate national organization, much of the work must be done by the voluntary effort of local groups, through the initiative of local leaders. Of these, fortunately, there is every sign that there will be no lack.

Annual Convention in July

All members of the Provisional National Council with the exception of A. R. Mosher, who was detained in the East, were present at the meeting in Calgary, at which Mr. Woodsworth presided. Preliminary arrangements were made for the first annual convention of the Federation, which will be held in Regina early in July, at dates to be determined by the President and Secretary. The annual Western Conference of Labor political parties will be held in Regina in that month, and if possible the C. C. F. Convention will be so arranged as to provide for delegates to the Labor meeting to take part subsequently, if they are so entitled, in the proceedings of the Convention.

The Provisional National Council endorsed the action of Mr. Woodsworth

and other members of the Council in organizing local groups in the urban centres of Ontario. These will be affiliated with the C. C. F. through the Provincial Council to be set up in that Province. While the affiliation of the United Farmers of Ontario was decided upon at the U. F. O. Convention, no application for affiliation had been received when the Council met. Accordingly, it was arranged that the Secretary should write to the U. F. O., giving full particulars of the present position of the movement, forwarding the necessary application form, and asking, further, for a copy of the U. F. O. platform.

The decision of the United Farmers of Manitoba to link up with the Federation was recognized by the Council. As, however, the terms upon which the U. F. M. associates itself with the Federation do not at present provide for political action, affiliation will be deferred for the time being. The resolution of the U. F. M. Convention will be interpreted as a mandate to the Federation speakers, giving them access to U. F. M. lodges. It may be said that in three Manitoba constituencies, the units representing the U. F. M. have already decided to take political action.

Invite L. S. R. to Assist

The Council decided to ask the Research Committee of the League for Social Reconstruction in Toronto to assist in the preparation of a Manifesto by submitting detailed suggestions, and Mr. Priestley and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.* were appointed a committee to correlate these suggestions and others, and draw up the Manifesto. George Williams, former president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, was asked to draft a suitable constitution for Provincial Associations of the C. C. F., and to submit the draft to the Council.

By the issuance of pamphlet material, and by appeals in public addresses, an extensive effort will be made to obtain subscriptions from Canadians who are willing to give their support to the movement. A number of Local groups and

individuals in both Eastern and Western Canada have already made contributions, and it is expected that funds for the carrying on of the work of the Federation will be built up to a substantial total as organization proceeds.

The Council considered tentative plans for the setting up of a lecture bureau to circuit prominent speakers from Coast to Coast. The possibility of setting up publicity organs for Eastern and Western Canada was also discussed.

The Council was confronted with the possibility of a multiplying of organizations and has expressed the conviction that care should be taken to avoid this development. If the farmer and labor or socialist organizations are strengthened within each Province and in cases where found necessary supplemented by a third citizens' association, preferably with some name not including the words "Co-operative Commonwealth," it is felt that the ends of the movement will be served to the best advantage.

An interesting development is reported from Calgary, where at a conference called by the Canadian Labor Party last fall, delegates from other organizations, including the League for Social Reconstruction and branches of the United Farmers of Alberta in the Federal constituencies of East and West Calgary, a joint committee was set up, consisting of one member from each organization to arrange a series of educational meetings open to the public and to take such other steps as may be found possible to promote co-operation between the various groups and unity in action. Many most successful meetings have been held, and the committee, now enlarged by the addition of a delegate representing a C. C. F. club formed by members of the Unemployed Married Men's Association and a delegate representing a group of professional people who are throwing in their lot with the new movement, has arranged to give weekly broadcasts over a powerful radio station (CFCN) at 9:15 every Monday evening commencing about the middle of February. The formation of the committee has already brought about a close understanding between the local organizations of various classes of citizens who accept the C. C. F. program.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is developing in ways peculiar to each Province in which it has been organized, and the experience gained in many activities spontaneously undertaken by the membership in each may prove of much value to the others. The outstanding fact is that the movement is growing, and growing fast; that a foundation for its political work is being laid in education and research, and that the difficulties met with—and there are many, one of the most serious being adequate funds—seem likely to stimulate an increasingly large number of Canadian citizens to intensive effort to win power for the Federation to carry into effect a program of fundamental reconstruction such as can alone provide a satisfactory issue out of Canada's economic and social afflictions.

Present at the meeting of the National Council, in addition to Mr. Woodsworth, and Mr. Priestley, were George H. Williams, past president United Farmers of Canada, Sask. section; John Queen, M.L.A. (I.L.P. of Manitoba); Mrs. B. Latham (Canadian Labor Party, Alberta); William Irvine, M.P. (U.F.A.); Angus McInnis, M.P. (Socialist Party of Canada, British Columbia); and Mrs. Louise Lucas, president of the women's section, United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section).

U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Reports Successful Year's Activity in Behalf of Farm Purchasers

Report to Annual Convention Shows Many Direct and Indirect Benefits Obtained—Four Main Groups of Commodities Handled

Your Co-operative Committee in reviewing the second year of activity finds gratifying progress, especially in the face of unprecedented conditions in agriculture. The money returns of the farmer were never so low in the history of our organization.

Two contrary results proceed from this condition, first an urge to organize for saving; second, inability to find cash for purchases. In this connection, it is important to note that consumer co-operation necessitates cash transactions. One case of failure to meet an obligation on credit advanced may serve to defeat the co-operative purpose of a whole community. Much more would credit advances by a local organization tend to wreck a larger body of which it is a part. It has been the care of your committee to so direct the business of your Central organization as to involve the minimum of risk.

Extension of Organization

During the year the number of co-operative associations has increased to sixteen, thirteen of which are registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta, the other three as yet in the process of organization though carrying on business.

Following the direction of the Board at the close of the last Annual Convention the work at Central Office was organized and registration taken under the same Act by ten members of the U.F.A. Board, who registered under the name "U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association." The Executive of the Board constitute the Board of Trustees of the Co-operative.

Representing the constituency and district co-operative associations, Messrs. George MacLachlan, M.L.A., and C. A. Fawcett have acted as consultative members of the Co-operative Committee during the year, thus serving to bring the point of view of the managers and boards of the associations to the deliberations of your Committee. We have enjoyed a very pleasant relationship and worked effectively together. The same two men were appointed for the same purpose for the current year at the meeting of Co-operative Association Delegates, held in Edmonton on January 5th and 6th.

There is ample evidence to show that in addition to the actual savings effected in the purchase of supplies, the operations of the committee and the various co-operative organizations working in conjunction had the effect of lowering commodity prices at a great many points throughout the Province, thus bringing indirect benefits to many other farmers as well as to our own members. Beneficial effects have also been felt in the Association at large. Many Locals which were in a very weak condition have been considerably strengthened and in some cases are stronger now than at any time for many years past. There can be little doubt that the rural community in general has received much help from our activities.

Commodities Handled

The four principal groups of commodities handled are: Fuel and lubricating oil, binder twine, apples and coal.

The Great West Distributors Limited, a private company, set up for the purpose of handling petroleum products for co-operatives, has extended itself considerably during the year, operating from its plants in Calgary, Edmonton, Coutts and Turner Valley, to over eighty distributing points throughout the Province.

Despite severe competition we are able to record almost twice the amount of business in binder twine over that of last year.

One of the most satisfactory items of business to record is that done in B.C. apples. With the help of an experienced fruit man, cars of fruit were shipped to Locals and Co-operatives with general satisfaction. The greater part of these cars were fall apples shipped in bulk.

With some few exceptions, the service given in coal to the prairie parts of the Province has been quite satisfactory and the turn-over shows an increase over that of previous years. It is the opinion of the committee that a much greater service could be made of the Central Co-operative in the buying of case-lot quantities of various small lines. There are many Locals which are unable to co-operate at all in the purchase of car-lot quantities which might build up the co-operative spirit among their members in this manner.

Volume of Business

There being no uniform fiscal year among the Co-operative Associations is a fact which prevents us from giving accurate figures as to the volume of turnover. Some idea, however, may be derived by noting that one of the youngest of the Associations sold \$2,400 worth of supplies in the past four months. One of the Associations formed last year records a total business for its twenty-six Locals of around \$50,000.00.

The statement of the auditor for the period from the beginning of the Co-operative Committee's work in June, 1931, shows a total revenue of \$28,454.96, the expenses for the period being \$3,866.52, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$24,588.44. Out of this sum \$11,192.31 has been paid in patronage dividends to Associations and Locals; the sum of \$7,529.54 has been allocated to U.F.A. Central Office for organization, staff services and facilities, leaving an undivided surplus as at December 31, 1932, of \$5,866.59.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 1932, was as follows:

Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$1,275.56
Accounts receivable.....	4,716.09
Total.....	\$5,991.65
Less Accounts Payable.....	125.06
Leaving Surplus of.....	\$5,866.59

An as yet undetermined portion of the last named amount will be returned to the Co-operatives and Locals.

Observations

Your Committee wishes to point out:
1. The necessity for volume to increase the benefits derived;
2. The necessity for loyalty in order that this might be attained;

3. That many competitive commercial companies have realized the possibilities of our Co-operative Organization as a sales medium, and are ready to take advantage of any local circumstance which will give them a field of operations;

4. That in their enthusiasm some Locals are taking a measure of risk in buying shelf goods and investing in property. We are of the opinion that great care should be exercised in this respect as disastrous effects have followed this policy in innumerable instances in the past twenty years.

In conclusion, we would recognize again the difficulty of carrying on operations in co-operative buying within the competitive system. We insist, however, that whatever changes may be effected in the near or more distant future by political action, local forms of co-operation will be required. It may well be that one of the chief means of bringing about the transformation of our present forms of economic organization from a basis of competition to one of mutual aid and co-operation may be, in Alberta, through the farmer co-operative organizations, both in the field of production and consumption, which have been organized through the U.F.A.

Ali of which is respectfully submitted.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
H. B. MACLEOD,
GEO. E. CHURCH.

TECHNOCRACY (Vancouver Sun)

People keep asking: "What is this Technocracy?"

No wonder they ask. Because Technocracy, or its exploiters rather, have very carefully refrained from expressing conclusions on the subject.

The Technocracy survey has told us that the machine displaced man in the employment scheme. We knew that long ago in a vague sort of way. The report served only to make us realize it. It gave us a good kick in the seat of the trousers.

To me, the most valuable contribution Technocracy has made to modern civilization has been the revelation of its utter stupidity. We have been so infernally stupid that we could not understand something we knew generally until we saw in print the dramatization of it.

What irritates me about this whole Technocracy business is the studied avoidance of the obvious conclusion. If the man has been put aside by the machine to such an extent that some means must be taken to give back to the man what he produces, the answer is some form of governmental regulation of distribution.

And what does that amount to?

Don't kid yourselves, friends, the state is the only power which can bring about these radical changes which are indicated. If any other power but the state can do it, would any reader of this column mind pointing it out? I will give him all of this column for a day if he can convince me to that effect.

There is a ghastly hypocrisy abroad today. Gerry McGeer, for example, a

sound economist, advocates a nationalization of banking and currency. He says that this does not involve any change in the social system.

That is nonsense. We are all in the hands of the banks and once you nationalize them you immediately alter the base of our system, which is founded on debt. A bank could not exist without debt, as you are well aware, and if it were not for the pressure of banks on business, the conduct of business would be entirely different. Eventually the reflection of that change would be on you and me.

I think, after all, people are more afraid of the name than the idea. Let's have the name Technocracy then. It sounds like something that would appeal to Rotarians.

BANKING AND CREDIT REPORT

(Continued from page 17)

one that must be taken before any other remedial measures can be effectively applied.

We endorse Mr. Coote's idea of Canada going off the gold standard, inasmuch as gold or any other metal or commodity base is not necessary to the efficient function of a national currency and is only needed for the fulfilment of previously contracted obligations, but the amount of gold has never been, nor can ever be equal to the fulfilment of those obligations, and at best as Mr. Coote states this can only be in the nature of a temporary relief.

For the purpose of carrying on relief in all its forms including pensions, that the Dominion Government issue and use Dominion notes direct or through Provincial Governmental authorities.

We would like to further draw to your attention the possibilities of meeting demands where there is work to be done and no money available. The town of Raymond in Southern Alberta has demonstrated how this situation can be met, by issuing its own credit in the form of scrip. Numerous cities in the United States have been successfully operating for a considerable time with some form and a limited quantity of scrip.

In the final analysis what is desirable in money is a means whereby we can exchange our work on an equitable basis, eliminating the opportunity of one person to exploit another. In other words a measure of exchange or service as stable as the yardstick is in measuring length. Let us continue our studies until we are in a position to realize this ideal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. BEVINGTON,
JOHN FOWLIE,
WALTER SKINNER.

1933 GRAIN CLUB PROGRAM

In a letter from E. L. Gray, Alberta Field Crops Commissioner, Edmonton, the writer states that definite details of the program have not been completed but that the program will continue this coming season practically on the same basis as last year. "I would appreciate your advising further," he states, "that assistance will be given in the purchase of seed, members being requested to pay only the commercial value of grain and the seed value being taken care of by the organization sponsoring the work. Letters of application should be made direct to this office as early in February as possible, stating the number of boys

between the ages of 14 and 22 years who will participate in the work, and the kind and variety of grain desired. Upon receipt of these letter applications from club secretaries individual application cards will be sent to each of the boys concerned and arrangements will be proceeded with to secure the necessary seed supplies."

"R.B.—An Indictment"

Note.—Alexander ("Sandy") Fraser of Plainfield, a member of the U.F.A. since 1910, who, as a delegate, attended the U.F.A. Annual Convention for the first time this year, contributed a number of recitals of verses of his own composition on the occasion of one of the evening programs. A poem in "braid Scots," expressing the emotions of a Scottish settler who had made his home in Canada, revealed a rare intensity of emotional power. The Convention, by motion from the floor, directed that the following—"R. B.", be published in *The U.F.A.*

If you search through history's pages
Today, I defy you to find

A record of treachery more complete,
Than R. B. is leaving behind.

He promised to end unemployment,
To fill every dinner pail,
That never again in this land of ours
Should hungry children wail.

He promised the farmers markets,
If he had to blast a way;
He promised them everything under the sun,
And what do we find today?

Our cities are filled with the unemployed,
Grim want on every hand,
And hunger rearing its ugly head,
In this fair bounteous land.

And there with studied indifference,
The man who just wanted a chance,
Stands idle but pandering to his friends,
In the face of revolt's advance.

Refusing our servants the right to speak,
Treating their pleas with contempt,
This would-be Mussolini of ours
Who dreams he has been heaven sent.

When slaves of the farm in thousands strong
Would meet him to state their case,
"I'm busy," says he, "with a noble lord,
And you'll have to keep your place."

His every act has convincingly proved
That he's far too small for the job,
For to crown a record already complete,
He passes the buck to God.

This last, at least, to me gives hope,
That the handwriting's plain on the wall,
That retribution at last has come,
And R. B. is doomed for a fall.

"SANDY."

Well?

The children had been very attentive while the teacher told them about the animals. "Now," she said, "name some things that are very dangerous to get near to, and have horns."

"I know, teacher."

"Well?"

"Motorcars, miss!"—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Correspondence

FROM PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

Tupper Creek, B.C.

January 23rd, 1933

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I am not a member of the U.F.A. and I am not a subscriber to your valuable paper; but I would like to be. We are all homesteaders here and the depression has forced us on government relief; but as soon as I get a spare dollar I am going to subscribe for *The U.F.A.* We are isolated here, and I hunger after news, dependable news such as *The U.F.A.* prints. I get an odd copy from a neighbor, Carl Erickson, who is a subscriber, but I want to get it regularly.

I should like to congratulate the U.F.A. through the columns of your paper for the splendid co-operative work they carry on in Alberta. They have proved to all of Canada the value of co-operation. The depression has taught us that the different organizations of the Commonwealth must co-operate and work together in unity so that they may be in a position to accomplish what they want to do.

With co-operation of this kind, the C.C.F. will be in a position to acquire the reins of Government and form a Government of the people, for the people, a Government that will put an end to exploitation and the hoarding of millions by individuals and private corporations, and to all other special privileges; a Government that will revolutionize Canada, legislate for the people and make Canada a country to be proud of, a country where contentment would abide among the masses, a country we all would love to live in and call our own.

Only Co-operation of all the Commonwealth people can bring these conditions about. Let's all do our bit to help the C.C.F. revolutionize our country without bloodshed, force or violence, but by constitutional methods, the ballot box and Parliament.

Wishing the U.F.A. every success, I am,

Yours for Co-operation,
LAURIE B. SCHAFFNER,

C.C.F. Broadcasts

Monday Evening Series Over CFCN by Calgary Group

Commencing on Monday evening, February 13th, at 9:15 o'clock, a series of broadcasts will be given weekly, on the same evening of each week, and at the same hour, over CFCN, on the history, policy and program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. These talks will be sponsored and directed by the educational committee of the C.C.F. in Calgary—a committee which includes representatives of all branches of the Canadian Labor Party and the U.F.A. in the Calgary electoral district, as well as representatives of other bodies who are applying for affiliation with the C.C.F. or are sympathetic with its aims.

Moneybags: "So you want to marry my daughter! Have you any business judgment?"

Suitor: "Well, sir, I'm trying to get into your family, am I not?"

TWENTY-FIFTH CONVENTION

(Continued from page 7)

Federal Governments be called to establish a policy of writing down debts owing by individuals, in proportion to the fall in the price of commodities.

An important conference of farmers and ranchers was held during convention week, to endeavor to secure action in support of a proposal to barter some 100,000 Canadian cattle (70 per cent beef, 30 per cent dairy, 5 per cent of the total to be pedigreed cattle), and a large quantity of hides, for Russian oil (90 per cent) and anthracite (10 per cent). L. MacKinnon of Calgary took an active part in the deliberations, and a resolution for which he was responsible was submitted to the Convention and adopted unanimously, urging favorable action by the Dominion Government.

A total of 328 delegates registered, 223 from U.F.A. Locals, 86 U.F.W.A. Locals, 6 Federal Constituency Associations, 11 Provincial Constituency Associations and 2 District Associations. There was an exceptionally large number of visitors from areas especially in the southern part of the Province. In view of the severe stringency in finances, the number attending was much better than had been anticipated. Last year, when conditions were not so difficult as they are today, the registration was 343.

Various important matters which cannot be dealt with in the space available in this report, and are not touched upon in the summary of Convention decisions on page 8, will be reported in the next issue of *The U.F.A.* A few of the Board reports are held over from this number.

Land Ownership Report Is Adopted

Asks That No Further Land Be Alienated
—Security of Tenure Sought

The following report, submitted by the Land Ownership Committee of the Central Board, (Henry G. Young, W. R. Pye, H. Critchlow and D. MacLachlan) was unanimously adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., with the addition on motion of Mr. Fearneough of Clause 4.

During the past year the land policy of the Provincial Government has remained unchanged with the result that a further half million acres has been alienated in 1932.

Land is the basis of all wealth and the heritage of all the people. The development of the Co-operative Commonwealth, which is the goal of the U.F.A., naturally involves the social ownership of land for the benefit of all. While this goal may be as yet distant, we believe that in Alberta the start should be made by retaining for the people the land which we still have.

We beg to recommend:

1. That no further land be alienated.
2. That land be settled on the basis of a long term lease to actual users only, lessee to have prior right to renewal of lease. All improvements to remain the property of the lessee.
3. Revaluation of land for rental

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN

We ask all U.F.A. members and officers to keep in mind that the U.F.A. Central Co-operative and district organizations are preparing for an active campaign in the co-operative distribution of Red Head fuel and lubricating oils. It is not too soon to begin taking orders.

purposes at reasonable intervals on basis of productive possibilities.

4. That regulations be enacted whereby lands becoming the property of municipal districts or the Government become subject to the same conditions as above.

The discussion brought out clearly the intention in the minds of both committee and the delegates, to ensure security of tenure for the farmer upon his farm and in his home; and it was further made clear that the retention by the people of the land they still retain is the immediate object in view.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

EX-SOLDIERS' AFFAIRS AT THE U.F.A. CONVENTION

An unusually large number of ex-service men were present at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. as delegates or visitors and took part in the several meetings at which the affairs of the Veterans' Section were discussed. Colonel C. B. Robinson presided. N. V. Fearneough who has acted as secretary for some years with great efficiency retired and his place was taken by Captain McCrimmon.

The following resolution, with reference to S. S. B. lands, was adopted by the Convention on recommendation of the Veterans' Section:

"1. That all loans be non-interest bearing; this to be retroactive to 1929.

"2. That the annual payment shall not exceed one-quarter crop share or its equivalent in cases of mixed farming until a better price for farm produce is received.

"3. That security of tenure be guaranteed as long as the above conditions are complied with."

A further resolution which the Convention adopted asked that so long as any homesteading rights continue, the Alberta Government give ex-service men and women resident in the Province, the same rights as were allowed under the Soldier Settlement Land Regulations of the Dominion Lands Act.

"The Open Mind"

Non-political Group Discusses Economic Subjects in Radio Broadcasts

A series of lectures entitled "The Open Mind" by a non-political group named "Economics" commenced January 25th, over radio station CFCN. These talks will be given each Wednesday evening commencing at 9:15 p.m. for the next few weeks.

The talks cover a wide range of present

day economic subjects and an opportunity is given to listeners to ask such questions as they desire, and for those who may be specially interested in any one particular lecture a limited number of copies of the addresses will be made available through the radio station CFCN.

The importance of increasing our general knowledge of economic facts cannot be questioned, and it forms the basis for more intelligent political action.

Necessitates Increase in Membership

J. K. Sutherland States Dollar Fee Makes Larger Numbers Imperative

The reduction in membership fees, writes J. K. Sutherland in a letter to officers and members of the U.F.A. in Acadia constituency, "very materially increases the difficulties of financing the organization unless we have an immediate and substantial increase in membership." Mr. Sutherland urges the necessity of conducting a thorough canvass for members in every district. While recognizing the difficulties of all farmers, the imperative need of a strong organization is set forth, particularly in view of those very difficulties.

LOCAL HAS \$5,561 TURNOVER

A. Roll, K. Maser and J. E. von Schmidt are the officers elected by Irvine U.F.A. Local for the current year. During 1932 this Local handled co-operatively 12 cars of coarse grains, 48 cars of green feed, 4 cars of coal, besides flour, oils and greases, formalin, gopher poison, and other commodities—where possible buying through the U.F.A. Co-operative. There was a total turnover of \$5,561, and the Local's share in the net earnings has placed it in a sound financial position. A number of outside speakers gave addresses to well-attended meetings, and the Local also arranged several social gatherings.

AN 18 CENT COW

The *Barrhead News* tells the following incident:

Chas. Boehler shipped a cow to the Edmonton stockyards and the transaction resulted as follows: Weight, 860 lbs.; price, 75c per 100 pounds; value of cow, \$6.45. But Mr. Boehler did not get a cheque for \$6.45. There were deductions as follows: Insurance 30c; stockyard, 79c; brand reading, 10c; commission, 90c; trucking, \$4.30; exchange on cheque, 15c, making a total of \$6.27 which subtracted from \$6.45, left 18c—the full amount received for the cow.

Propose Boycott on All Forced Sales

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Hanna U.F.A. Local on January 7th, attended by a large body of farm people:

Whereas, the present economic collapse has now reached a stage where in many instances, the homes and equipment of many of our farm people are seriously endangered through their inability to meet their debts;

Therefore be it resolved that until such time as there is a guarantee of

security of tenure for a farmer in his home and equipment, we use the machinery of our Local to boycott all forced sales, using all the moral persuasive powers of our organization, to the end that all such sales shall be discontinued; and further that our officers be empowered to take such action as they deem necessary to this end.

Conference of U.F.A. Co-ops.

The work of the year 1932 was reviewed at a gathering, in Edmonton on January 5th and 6th, of representatives of the sixteen U.F.A. constituency and district co-operative associations, along with the Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A. Board. Details of organization were discussed to the advantage in particular of the newly formed units. A short lecture on accounting was given by Wm. Robertson, C.A., of the Alberta Co-operative Audit Bureau. Prospects for 1933 were considered, and it was felt that there was evidence of such interest as to warrant hopes for a really successful year.

Recent Conventions

Peace River—Federal

At the annual convention of Peace River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Edmonton on January 16th, Carl Antonson of Pibroch was re-elected president, and Mrs. Geo. Diefenbaugh and Mrs. C. Stong, vice-presidents. The directors are: S. S. Simpson, Fairview; F. L. Bredin, Clairmont; L. Bone, Grouard; J. Messmer, Barrhead; J. Liss, Sangudo, Jos. Best, Duffield, and A. Oldham, Park Court. Addresses were given by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., Donald Macleod, M.L.A., and George MacLachlan, M.L.A.

Among the resolutions passed, which were later presented to the Annual Convention in Calgary, were the following: approving affiliation with the C.C.F., endorsing state medicine, asking for resumption of the wheat bonus, calling of an international wheat conference, and urging that Canadian manufacturers should be obliged to meet world competition in the same way as the wheat growers.

Camrose—Federal

Affiliation with the C.C.F., nationalization of the banking system, abandonment of the gold standard, establishment of a national marketing board, increased income taxes, issuing of scrip by the Provincial Government and suppression of private traffic in arms were urged by resolutions passed by the Camrose U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association at their annual convention on January 11th. These, together with some other resolutions, were passed on to the Annual Convention in Calgary.

G. E. Roose was elected president, Mrs. R. H. Elliott, A. Luger and Ronald Blades, vice-presidents, and the following are directors: L. Pederson, Round Hill; T. Korstad, Camrose; Frank Olson, New Norway; Mrs. Moan, Bawlf; R. W. Campbell, Duhamel; Pete Hanson, Bawlf. Mr. Hanson was appointed secretary by the Board.

C. A. Ronning, M.L.A., spoke briefly on the C.C.F., and W. T. Lucas, M.P., gave an address dealing chiefly with monetary problems, which he declared to be of fundamental importance.

SHIP BY SAINT JOHN N.B.

The SWIFTEST ROUTE to the BRITISH MARKET

Every Cent Saved on Transport Costs on Shipments of
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS TO BRITAIN

means Better Prices for what you have to Sell

BRITISH GOODS FOR CANADIAN CONSUMPTION

means Lower Prices for what you have to Buy

IT COSTS LESS TO SHIP BY SAINT JOHN

You've no exchange to pay as on a Foreign Route

For instance—the Grain Rates—

Georgian Bay Ports to Saint John.....15.17c per 100 lbs.

Buffalo to U.S. Atlantic Ports.....15.17c per 100 lbs.

But your Grain Pays the Exchange on the U.S. route in addition to the 15.17c

OCEAN SPACE NOW ALWAYS ABUNDANT

Many famous steamship lines operate at Saint John

Cargo space for grain at the lowest rate extant

NEW DOCKS

NEW SHEDS

NEW ELEVATORS

All yours to use—To help you get your products to the World's
Market Cheaply and Quickly

SHIP BY SAINT JOHN---IT PAYS

EMPRESS HOTEL CALGARY

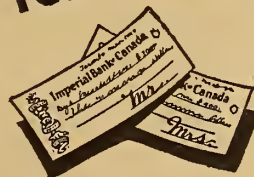
Headquarters for U.F.A. and Wheat
Pool Officers and Members while visiting
Calgary.

Rates Reasonable

WHEN IN CALGARY
STAY AT THE
HOTEL YORK
FREE BUS MEETS
ALL TRAINS

Patronize Those Who Patronize Your Paper

FOR YOUR WIFE AND YOURSELF



Many husbands and wives have found that the privilege of joint banking extended by Imperial Bank of Canada is a very real convenience. Under this joint account privilege, either one of two people may deposit or withdraw funds.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

FRANK A. ROLPH, President,
Col. J. F. Michie, Vice-President, R. S. Waldie, Vice-President,
A. E. Phipps, General Manager

230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Interests of the United Farm Women

"Education Through Recreation"

The Social Value of Play

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

After many promises I am at last going to write about a book I have been reading.

The book is "Education Through Recreation,"* by L. P. Jacks. It contains the substance of addresses given in the United States last year under the auspices of the National Recreation Association, and as today we are hearing so much of the leisure that awaits us, possibly it is a timely book.

The art of living, he says, is one and is indivisible. It is not a composite art made by adding the art of play to the art of work, or the art of leisure to the art of labor, or the art of the body to that of the mind, or the art of recreation to the art of education. There should be a co-education of mind and body from childhood onward. This technique was understood by the Greeks and put into practice with admirable results, the fruits of which we are reaping in every department of culture. But, he adds, under the influence of the absurd idea of the body's inferiority to the mind, this technique was lost, with the result that education came to be regarded as a superior operation performed on the mind and recreation as an inferior process of joyful antics indulged in by the body. Today there are some eminent pedagogues who seem unable to conceive that anything can possibly be education unless it is mediated by a book, accepted in a sitting posture and tested by an examination.

Some, Jacks says, who have been studying the way the unemployed are spending the blank months when out of work, have come to the conclusion that our educational system with its three R's, its system of credit and all the rest of it, has done very little to prepare those unfortunate millions for the deplorable condition in which they find themselves. The majority are not spending their time either in cultivation of the soul or in cultivation of the body; they are simply stagnating or spending both time and money (if they have any of the latter) on ready-made pleasures of a cheap and sometimes vicious kind.

Greatest Service Education Can Give

The greatest service, he asserts, that education can render to any human being, child or adult, is to lead him to the discovery of his own powers. And in order to accomplish that you must do two things, first you must manage somehow to liberate his energies and next you must help him to discover the wonderful means nature has furnished him with for bringing those energies under beautiful control.

To understand the social values that lie hidden in recreation we may conceive of it as passing through three stages, he says; (a) primary or elementary, (b) secondary or intermediate and (c) higher.

Primary recreation consists in physical culture, always understanding by physical culture the art of bringing the whole body under the control of the intelligence so as to place it at the life-long disposal of the will in the normal activities of life, a thing widely different from the specialized athletic culture which fits the body for exceptional feats or occasions as a boat race or a prize fight.

The next stage would introduce the pupil to the playground and encourage him to play whatever game brought him most joy and satisfaction and would establish a close correlation between a universal physical culture and the particular games appropriate to each nation, neighborhood or individual. Such games, being played by those who had acquired the elements of body control at the primary stage, would tend to be played more skilfully. The beauty, grace and order which marked the games of the Greeks, but which are conspicuously lacking in games of physical illiterates, would then reappear. The desire to use the body in skilful and beautiful play would become more common and the crowd of physical illiterates who are content to look on at the game as a spectacle would diminish.

The Higher Recreation

Then the Higher Recreation is art, from its simplest form in the manual craft or hobby to the finest work of the musician, painter, sculptor and architect. Some indeed, the author says, will not be able to go all the way. They will never get farther than to become skilful players of some worth-while game; though even so they will have joy in abundance and be much nearer the Kingdom of Heaven than when they started on the road.

In talking of co-operation, Jacks says man is naturally co-operative—why else is he endowed with the faculty of speech? He dwells at greater length than I have at my disposal on "Rhythmical Human Companionship" and the beauty and the community spirit of rhythm in dancing. Don't begin, he says, by talking to young people about the community spirit, by giving them lectures on it; begin by getting them busy together on something that is worth while and, if possible, beautiful.

This Recreation Movement, he states, aims at uniting recreation—or as he elsewhere describes it, re-creation, stating that it would be well if people would make a practice of saying re-creation if we want to get its value clearer—and education. The motto of the Movement is: "Let us have more joy in life." We think, Jacks adds, that a vast increase of human joy can be brought about by uniting education and recreation, and if we can get more joy we shall get more of other things that are sadly wanted—more music, more clean conduct, more good fellowship, more community spirit,

more beautiful cities and more value in our social life.

Naturally, I must leave out much of interest, but I hope I have given bits that we may find it worth while to think over and discuss.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

* "Education Through Recreation" can be obtained from Harper Brothers, New York and London.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

In ordering patterns, be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each post-paid.



No. 424—Exceedingly Smart. This style is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2 5-8 yards of 39-inch material for dress with 1 7-8 yards of 39-inch material for blouse.

No. 853.—In sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 7-8 yards of

39-inch plain and 1 3-8 yards of 35-inch printed material.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Swiss Tea Biscuits: Boil together 1-2 cup milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, 3 tablespoons butter, grated rind of a lemon; when it boils, add 3 heaping tablespoons flour and stir until the mixture will come away from the side of the saucepan. Add 2 well beaten eggs and stir until smooth.

Drop this batter by spoonful on a greased baking pan; sprinkle with chopped nut meats and sugar, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Serve hot.

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake: Boil for five minutes 1 cup of water, 1-3 cup lard, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 cups seedless raisins, 1 tablespoon shredded citron peel, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon each cloves and nutmeg. Let stand overnight. Then add a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little warm water, 2 cups flour mixed with 1-2 teaspoon baking powder. Bake in a rather slow oven.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

"The U.F.A." Essay Contest for Juniors

Third Book to Read Is Bellamy's "Equality"

Dear Juniors:

In the last two issues of *The U.F.A.* we have described two books which Junior members of the Association who enter the essay contest will be required to read. These books are "Looking Backward" by Edward Bellamy; and "News From Nowhere," by William Morris. All Juniors who can buy or borrow copies of these books are urged to do so, whether they enter the competition or not, but all who do enter are expected to read them, as well as the third book which we name below.

In some cases the Junior Locals, we believe, are making the necessary purchases, and lending the books in turn to members who wish to write essays. This seems to be a very happy method of enabling as many young people as possible, even those who cannot afford to buy the books, to take part. The principal object of the competition is to encourage our younger members to make themselves familiar with some of the vital ideas of the pioneers who have pointed the way to the goal of a new social order—the Co-operative Commonwealth—from which social injustice and undeserved poverty shall be banished. We believe that every Junior member should now be preparing to play his or her part in the effort which will be needed to bring about this great social change.

The third book to be read is Edward Bellamy's "Equality," which was written as a sequel to "Looking Backward." It describes in much greater detail than Bellamy's first book the manner in which the Co-operative Commonwealth, as he conceived it, would be administered by the people through their representatives. It gives an account of the new social institutions brought into being to serve the needs of the people; and it contains a parable—"The Parable of the Water Tank"—which should be read by everybody.

The Co-operative Commonwealth, when we attain it, will no doubt be different in many respects from the form of society described by Bellamy or Morris, and of course we do not regard the pictures of the new society which they draw as models in every particular. Morris's book, especially, is a dream of the future—a beautiful dream which could

never be realized in the way Morris conceived it, because he hated machinery, and found no place in his Commonwealth for its extensive use. In this matter Bellamy, the American social philosopher, was nearer to realities than Morris, the English artist, poet and craftsman.

The essay contest will close on April 30th. All essays must be written before that date. We shall state in our next issue upon which book the essays must be written; but it will be impossible for any competitor to do justice to his subject who does not read all three. There will be three prizes: for the best essay, \$10; for the second best, \$7; and for the third best, \$4.

Yours sincerely,

THE EDITOR.

Note.—Books to be read are obtainable from this office as follows:

"Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, price 85 cents.

"News From Nowhere," by William Morris, price 85 cents.

"Equality," by Edward Bellamy, price \$1.25.

BROWNING JUNIORS KEEN

Dear Editor:

The Juniors of the Browning Local have decided to enter your Junior Essay Contest. We have five or six members who have promised to write and they give their assurance to read all three books. The Local is buying the books and passing them around to those members who are entering the contest. I hope that the buying of these books may mean the beginning of a travelling library in our Local.

Yours truly,

GLYNNE EVANS,
Secretary of Browning Junior Local.
Edgerton, Alberta.

Junior News Items

The Junior Branch is extending its influence in various parts of the Province, and this month we are happy to record the formation of four new Junior Locals—

EMPIRE HOTEL

Comfortable, conveniently central

Catering to the Farmer

From \$1.00 a day up

119 9th AVE. E.

CALGARY

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

S. C. W. MORRIS, M.D.C.M.

214 6th Ave. W.

Specialist in Diseases of the Skin.
Physical Therapy.

RAISE REX RABBITS

MAKE MONEY, as we pay up to \$12.00 each for all you raise.

We offer you one of the biggest and best propositions that ever entered the business world, and this is one proposition you can't lose your money on as there is a concern back of it that will back you up to the limit.

Send 25c today for Catalog and contract that will start you on the road to independence and success, and an income for Life. Write today.

EASTERN RABBITRIES INC.

New Freedom, Pa., R. R. 1., Box No. 49-UE.

The St. Regis Calgary

Rates 1⁰⁰ - 1⁵⁰ - 2⁰⁰ and up
One of Calgary's Leading Hotels
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

PATENTS

A List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request

The RAMSAY Co.

Dept. 148, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa Ont

ALBERTA TURKEYS

Famous for Meat Type and Early Maturing Qualities
Government Inspected and Banded

Grade A Toms, 25-30 lbs.	\$15.00
Grade A Young Hens, 16-20 lbs.	10.00
Grade B Toms, 24-30 lbs.	7.00
Grade B Young Hens, 15-18 lbs.	6.00
Grade C Toms, 23-28 lbs.	5.00
Grade C Young Hens, 14-18 lbs.	4.00

Prices Average One-Third Less Than 1932

ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS' ASS'N.
Box 103 Edmonton, Alberta

HIGH-CLASS BREEDING COCKERELS FOR SALE

The Alberta Department of Agriculture have a small surplus of high-class breeding cockerels at Oliver Poultry plant, which will be made available for purchase at the following prices:

Individual pedigrees, each	\$5.00
Pen Matings, each	\$2.50

Apply Provincial Government Poultry Farm, Edmonton

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments & Household Goods

of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd

Plant: 902 4th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta

Branch: 234-36 12th Ave. W.

AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

CAR-OWNERS-ATTENTION. SAVE MONEY on your Auto repairs and accessories. Write for our Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BATTERIES

NEW LOW PRICES ON FARM LIGHTING plant batteries. Write for price list. Globe-lite Batteries Ltd., Winnipeg.

DENTISTS

DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON. 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

FARM MACHINERY

SCREENS FOR ALL MAKES OF FANNING Mills. Wire and Zinc. Special sizes for Clovers, Grasses, Exhibition samples. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

SELL OR TRADE—ONE QUARTER SECTION, 150 cultivated; good buildings, soil and water; near Summer Resort and good town. Accept livestock, steel separator on deal. A. W. Ardley, Tees, Alberta.

FISH

DELIVERED FREE, FAMOUS COLD LAKE Trout, Whitefish, Pickerel, Jackfish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT, 6c PER LB. Dressed; Whitefish, Dressed, 4c; Pickerel, Round, 5c; Pike, Dressed, 3c; all No. 1 fresh frozen. Cash with order. Boxed 100 lb. lots. F.O.B. Bonnyville, Alta. P. M. Sinclair, Cold Lake, Alberta.

HEALTH

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR—16 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Building, Edmonton.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 75, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELLING monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

HIDES AND FURS

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND POLES, CAR lots delivered your station. G. A. Hunt, Kitchener, B.C.

SPLIT CEDAR AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS at bargain prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARDWOOD flooring and building materials all kinds. Write for Hayward's Mail Order Price List. Hayward Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton.

DEMAND "MASTERBILT" MILLWORK. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens. Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork. Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc. L.C.L. or Car-load Shipments. A. B. Cushing Mills Limited, 10th Ave. and 14th St. West, Calgary, Alberta. Phone M 4648, Connecting all Depts.

Peppy Pals, near Bon Accord, and Notre Dame in the north central part of Alberta, Helmsdale in the east, and a fourth in the High River district, not yet named.

Sexsmith Juniors are among those who are carrying on various educational activities; they organized an Esperanto class some time ago, and carry on a paper, "The Voice of the Juniors"; High River Juniors heard an address on Robert Burns at their January meeting, and are taking singing lessons every week from a teacher of Calgary; Cornwall Valley Juniors have chosen a debating team; North Edmonton allotted to each member a topic on which to give a short talk at the next meeting; Holborn recently staged a hotly contested debate; Nordalta Juniors have started a library; Bismark debated on the subject "Resolved that Married Women Should Work," the affirmative winning, and decided to enter the Efficiency Contest; Craigmyle enjoyed lantern slides on "A Thousand Miles Up the Congo"; Dina are preparing a new map and history of the district; Starline heard an instructive talk by Wayne Strang on the production of prize seed.

Among the Junior Locals that are preparing plays are Balzac (who are dramatizing "Looking Backward," a very interesting plan), Bismark, Josephsburg, Porto Bello, Rosewood, Dina, and Sexsmith.

Winter sports occupy the attention of many of the young people. Dina have put their athletic committee to work in flooding and maintaining a skating rink, and Holborn are getting a great deal of pleasure from skating on a rink they cleared on the North Saskatchewan River. Three L's recently gave a very enjoyable sleighride and toboggan party. A boxing match, by Ronald Olmstead and Fred Taitinger, described by our correspondent as a "clash and clang roundabout" was a feature of a recent gathering of the Starline Juniors.

CALGARY BY-ELECTION

(Continued from page 2)

of both editorial and news pages. A deliberate and carefully planned effort was made to frighten the less well-informed voters by suggesting, as did the *Calgary Herald*, that the C.C.F. leaders would like, "if they had the power, to mould Canada into the Russian pattern," by attacks upon the movement under the heading "The Red Menace in Canada"; and by suppression, for instance, of the most effective reply made by Miss Macphail to an attack by Dr. Stanley on C.C.F. leaders which had been spread upon the front page of one of them. Even those citizens whose memory goes back to the Cochrane by-election of 1919, would have difficulty in discovering such evi-

LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR-risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS. Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BARRI-sters & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, 401-403 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Specializing in probate and Commercial Law; also in farmers' business.

dences of unfairness and sheer misrepresentation as were recurrent during this campaign.

It must be said that the *Calgary Albertan*, whose editorial column, written with rare distinction, and often displaying breadth of outlook, independence of judgment, and a fine sense of decency and fairness, seemed to be struggling until the last week of the campaign, on its editorial page though not elsewhere, to live up to the standard it had itself established. This standard, however, apparently could not be maintained and towards the end the *Albertan* made a deliberate appeal to bigotry, and played up the "Red" bogey with finesse but without scruple. It was in the *Albertan's* news columns, however, that suppression and distortion and sheer panic-mongering, were most apparent.

Mr. Hindsley's Campaign

There were, however, limits beyond which the daily papers did not pass. It remained for Mr. Hindsley's own election literature, and his own speakers over the radio, to exceed those limits. A long series of completely misleading or completely false statements were issued; such as the suggestion that the U.F.A. Government was responsible for \$713,000 in losses in respect to the "Cow Bill" which has not been in operation since the Liberal government went out of power; and gross misrepresentation of the financial arrangements of farmers' co-operatives; while on the radio and in a campaign by telephone calls to householders, it was stated that a C.C.F. victory would mean the "nationalization of women"; that savings bank deposits would be confiscated; and that home owners would be robbed of their homes. No doubt Mr. Hindsley will be reminded of some of these things in the Legislature.

Mr. Hindsley ran as an "Independent," with Conservative endorsement, the Conservative party obviously fearing to run a candidate openly under its own banner, while the Liberal party was equally reluctant to enter the campaign under its own name.

In the light of the *Calgary Herald's* editorial scaremongering during the campaign, and its deliberate attempt to make its less well-informed readers believe that the C.C.F. stands for violent revolution, it will be of interest to read the following comment from the *Edmonton Journal*, another Southam newspaper, a day or so after the election:

"The showing made by Miss Turner will naturally lead to still more determined efforts on the part of those who launched the Federation last summer. One may have little or no sympathy with its program and yet recognize that it may exert a good influence on our public life. It disclaims any idea of seeking to gain its ends by other than constitutional means and by the spirited challenge that it offers it will make necessary a closer examination of the soundness of the order of things to which we have been accustomed.

"This is something to be welcomed—for established institutions and policies, if they are well based, are always strengthened when those who believe in them are required to come to their vigorous and intelligent defence. The result is to make principles count for more than mere names and shibboleths. . . . In the way mentioned the movement can . . . serve a useful purpose."

That was at least a decent tribute, from a Conservative newspaper, to a political movement of which it is definitely an opponent.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING
—Fine machine work. Delta Electric Ltd.,
1002-1st St. West, Calgary. Phone M4550.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF; EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. Guaranteed. Boxholder 1261, Saskatoon.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, mailed postpaid by us. Write for mail order catalog, saving 50 per cent. P. O. Box 353, Dent. P., Hamilton, Ontario.

MUSIC

HAWAIIAN GUITAR GIVEN TO STUDENTS taking our course of home instructions which is as simple as learning A B C's. You pay as you play. Write for particulars. Paramount Conservatory of Music, 246 E. 18th Vancouver, B.C.

LEARN VIOLIN THE REAL WAY, BY MAIL. Violin outfit free. For information write Edmonton Violin School, Alberta Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY McLean. Sight Specialists, 224-8th Ave. West, Calgary.

PATENTS AND DRAFTING

PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED). IDEAS developed. Expert general drafting. W. St. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 703-2nd St. W., Calgary.

POULTRY

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF HIGH QUALITY baby chicks, custom hatching, and poultry feeds and supplies. Order your chicks early to ensure prompt delivery. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary, Alta.

TUDOR POULTRY FARM, MORNINGSIDE Alberta. S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels (Approved) brothers to Alberta Contest leaders. Also Barred Rocks. Write for prices.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BLOOD-TESTED. Government approved, from Certified and approved dams. \$3. Unbanded birds \$1.75. Thorburn, Stanmore, Alta.

MAKE LAYING MASH WITH YOUR OWN grain using our Supplement. Price \$2.70 cwt. with C.L.O. Order through U.F.A. Anderson Feed Co., Ltd., Calgary.

COCKERELS BRED FROM (KINETIC 15J) Pedigreed dam, laid 231, 27 oz. doz. \$3.50 each. W. Mortimer, Excel, Alta.

Classified Section

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS; April hatched. \$1.50 each. J. S. Ross, Richdale, Alberta.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, laying strain. \$1.25 each. Mrs. Chas. Cummings, Wetaskiwin, Brightview, Alta.

ROSE COMB REDS. 23 YEARS BREEDING Reds exclusively. Cockerels \$1.00 up. H. McIntire, Monitor, Alberta.

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TOMS FROM GOVT. bonded B stock, 21 - 24 lbs., \$5; hens, \$3. Large frames. A. McCready, Erskine, Alta.

PUREBRED R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS from blood-tested stock (Pringle Hatchery) 75c each; April hatch. Mrs. J. B. Hayfield, Bittern Lake, Alberta.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Howes, Millet, Alberta.

FOR SALE—150-EGG IMPERIAL INCUBATOR, \$9.00; 250-egg Imperial Incubator, \$12.00; 1,000-chick Oil Brooder, \$7.00. All for \$25.00. used 2 seasons, A-1 shape. Mrs. D. Nelson, Cluny, Alta.

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS FROM BANDED stock. Toms, \$4.00; Hens, \$2.50. White Leghorn Cockerels from Government approved flock, \$1.00. Mrs. H. Hilsabeck, Clive, Alberta.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (Dark), large vigorous birds, good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS from prize winter city shows. Beautiful large birds, \$2.50. Two for \$4.00. Hugh Simson, Innisfree, Alberta.

INCUBATOR FOR SALE

Newton Giant coal-burning, hot water incubator, 15,000 egg capacity, in first class condition. Formerly used at Provincial Poultry Plant. Offers for the purchase of this incubator are asked by the Poultry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

TURKEYS

GOVERNMENT BANDED BRONZE TURKEYS—B. Toms, \$7.00; C., \$5.00; B. Hens, \$6.00; C., \$4.00. Pekin ducks, \$1.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

LARGE BRONZE GOVERNMENT BANDED Turkeys. Association prices. J. Tees, Clive, Alberta.

BRONZE GOVERNMENT BANDED TURKEYS. Young B. Toms, \$7.00; B. Hens, \$6.00. From an A. Tom. D. H. Tweedale, Lavoy, Alberta.

BRONZE TURKEYS FROM GOVERNMENT B Banded, Toms, \$3; Hens, \$2. Helen Paulson, Veteran, Alberta.

BRONZE TOMS, 25 - 30 LBS., \$4; PULLETS, 14 - 20 lbs., \$3; 2 for \$5. From B. banded stock. A Horne, Carstairs, Alberta.

BETALASSES The Sugar Ration For LIVE STOCK

Reduction in Price this Season

Present Basis

\$7.00 per Drum—F.O.B. Raymond

Net Weight, 450 lbs.

Drums Returnable—\$3.00 each

F.O.B. Raymond

Storage Stock available close to you.

Write for delivered price to

CANADIAN SUGAR FACTORIES Ltd.
Raymond, Alberta

SEED AND FEED

SPECIAL NEW OWENS FANNING MILLS. At half regular prices. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

BROME AND WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED Mixture, Government Tested, Grade 1. Eight dollars per hundred, bagged, F.O.B. Fairview, Alta. Fred Green, Fairview, Alta.

FOR SALE—BROME AND WESTERN RYE Grass Seed, No. 1 mixture, no noxious weeds, Certificate No. 72-1770. 9c per lb., sacks included. Oscar Rolling, Bluesky, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GRADE No. 2, Germination 89%; 3c lb., sacks 30c extra, F.O.B. Athabasca. A. Bradley, Athabasca, Alberta.

BROME, GRADE 1, ELEVEN CENTS PER pound, cash or C.O.D. H. E. Jinks, Craigmyle, Alta.

PLAN YOUR GARDEN WITH MCKENZIE Seed Catalog. Our new 1933 Catalog will give you valuable help in planning your Garden. Hundreds of illustrations of Vegetable and Flower Seeds; many in actual color. A copy will be mailed free anywhere. Just send a postcard. A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brandon.

SUGAR

ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar, the home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC BOARS, BACON OR butchers, \$10.00. Henry Kelley, Millet, Alberta.

TOBACCO

SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID THREE pounds "western special" mixed leaf scrap tobacco, or one pound "western special," fine or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

SMOKE MILD VIRGINIA LEAF, 50c POUND, postpaid. Windsor Tobacco Co., Windsor, Ontario.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTER- fields and Chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. (Opposite Corona Hotel).

WATCH REPAIRS

CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO, SEND me your watch work; charges reasonable and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King, Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U.F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.

PARTNERS



for 115 years

The people of Canada and the Bank of Montreal are partners today, as they have been for 115 years and as they will be in the future. Hundreds of thousands of depositors entrust their money to the Bank to be kept in safety and to earn interest. The Bank lends these deposits, under proper banking safeguards, to facilitate sound business.

You are cordially invited to make use of the strength and manifold banking facilities of this institution.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

THE DOMINION BANK

Sixty-second Annual Statement

The Sixty-second Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, January 25th, 1933, at which the following statement of the affairs of the Bank as on December 31st, 1932, was presented:

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....		\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	\$ 9,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	310,773.19	
Dividend No. 201, payable 3rd January, 1933.....	175,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	923.50	
		<u>9,486,696.69</u>
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....		\$16,486,696.69
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 5,832,230.50	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$16,713,773.41	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	79,346,873.04	
		<u>96,060,646.45</u>
Advances under the Finance Act.....	1,500,000.00	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	393,628.43	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	1,128,410.26	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	265,032.54	
		<u>105,179,948.18</u>
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....		1,250,393.17
		<u>\$122,917,038.04</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin, current.....	\$ 624,979.98	
Dominion Government Notes.....	11,853,104.10	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	400,000.00	
Notes of other Banks.....	678,585.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	37,825.29	
Cheques on other Banks.....	4,936,426.42	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,710,461.30	
		<u>\$21,241,382.09</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	22,407,342.19	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	4,751,463.17	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	2,824,456.28	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	8,023,517.00	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	995,895.10	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	324,825.00	
		<u>\$60,568,880.83</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$53,644,902.27	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	834,004.96	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	398,326.56	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,980,000.00	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	71,435.17	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold.....	25,565.72	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	143,529.36	
		<u>61,097,764.04</u>
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....		1,250,393.17
		<u>\$122,917,038.04</u>

A. W. AUSTIN, *President*

C. A. BOGERT, *General Manager*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We Report to the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank:—

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1932, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

Toronto, January 16th, 1933.